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ONLY ONE WAY OUT SEEN AS TO DUBLIN STRIKE

This Believed to Be for Skilled Artisans, Who Are in Great Demand, to Go Back to Work With Some Unskilled Men

LARKIN IS FOR ALL

Labor Leader Demands Return of Everybody Without Victimization, but It Is Not Believed He Can Enforce the Plan

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Negotiations between the employers and the men in Dublin have ended in complete failure. Undoubtedly the point over which they broke down was the question of reinstatement.

On the one hand, James Larkin demands that all the strikers shall be taken back without victimization to any. On the other hand, the employers insist that this is impossible, though William Murphy has declared that if the strike were called off 95 per cent of the men would immediately find employment.

After considering carefully the statements of both sides, and after weighing the words of representatives at the conference and talking to many of those who took part in it, it would seem as if, for the moment, there was only one way out.

The great demand of the employers is for skilled labor.

An agreement might, it is admitted, in a moment be come to by which skilled artisans of the different unions might be returned to work, and in the event of such an arrangement all the unskilled laborers connected with these trades in Mr. Larkin's organization would be reemployed.

This would mean that a certain number of members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union would be left to shift for themselves, but it seems impossible at present that Mr. Larkin can score the heavy point for which he is fighting.

As a matter of fact it is claimed that the two principal employers, Messrs. Murphy and Jacob, have already obtained all the labor they require, and that it is the other members of the employers' union, who number between 400 and 500, whose needs have to be met.

Mr. Larkin is at present holding out for total reinstatement, but it does not seem as if he would be able to enforce this. On the other hand, Mr. Murphy's statement already quoted, that if the strike were declared off 95 per cent of the laborers would find reemployment, is regarded as absolutely untenable.

Archbishop Walsh has declared, on the strength of Mr. Murphy's statement, that the strike should not be allowed to go on for a day. Those, however, who understand most fully the position in Dublin are absolutely convinced that the statement is hopelessly inaccurate and that nothing in the least approaching 95 per cent would be reinstated.

During the conference an attempt was made repeatedly to test this statement, but on no occasion was any substantiation of its forthcoming, and it is out of the distrust engendered by it that not a little of the difficulty of the delegates grew.

It would seem, therefore, that at the moment the only hope of a solution of the difficulty would be the return of skilled artisans and of laborers dependent upon them to work. These men would gain every single point for which Mr. Larkin has contended, and so, in a measure the purposes for which the strike was undertaken would be achieved.

On the other hand, a certain number of unskilled men would be for a time what Mr. Larkin terms victimized, and it would probably be necessary to help these men and their families until such time as work could be provided for them.

LYNN CHAMBER AIDS WITH MAIL

LYNN, Mass.—Aid in the distribution of the largest volume of holiday mail ever handled by the postoffice is being given today by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, bureau of civic affairs. The bureau has been organized only a few weeks, but already has exhibited its usefulness in municipal activities.

Appeals have been sent out to owners of automobiles to lend their machines for today and tomorrow for delivery purposes so that the local office may be cleared by Thursday of the many letters and packages which are pouring in. Frank E. Marble is chairman of the committee in charge. Assisting are D. Gage Hunt, Mial W. Chase, True B. Curtis and Martin W. Mixer.

LYNN TO LIGHT NEW WHITE WAY

LYNN, Mass.—The second white way in this city will be opened at 8 o'clock tomorrow night, when 40 new lights on the boulevard will be brought into commission for the first time. They will replace 50 old gas lights and will give a much greater illumination.

PRESIDENT PLANTING THE 'WILSON ELM'



(Photo by Clinician, Washington, D. C.)

Chief executive carrying out century old custom of adding beautiful tree to White House grounds

MAYORALTY TRIO READY FOR HARD, SWIFT CAMPAIGN

Candidates Agree to Suspend Activities Until After Holiday, but Propose to Start Then on Record 19-Day Contest

KENNY MEN HOPEFUL

Activities in the municipal campaign have been suspended as far as possible by all candidates until Friday, when they will start out for a record 19-day contest.

The mayorality race, which started out with six contestants, has been reduced to three before much active campaigning has begun. The mayor's John R. Murphy's withdrawals and Councilor Ernest E. Smith's failure to get 5000 signatures have so far limited the possible outcome to be between Thomas J. Kenny, John A. Kelliher and Congressman James M. Curley, but Mr. Smith is still working over his signatures and has reduced his deficit from 210 to 152.

Candidates Kenny, Curley and Smith spoke before the West Roxbury Citizens Association in Highland hall last night. It is claimed by the Kenny forces that most of the Democratic ward chairmen have followed the lead of Jeremiah J. McNamara, chairman of ward 13 and treasurer of the city committee, and have expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. Kenny.

BOSTON OFFICIALS HOPE TO DELIVER ALL MAIL ON TIME

Postal Men Report Everything Working Smoothly for Prompt Service at All the Stations

Although the postoffice is handling nearly twice as many packages as a year ago postal officials declare that all holiday packages will be delivered on time. Everything is said to be working smoothly at the 79 stations in the Boston postal district. Officials believe the rush for the men inside will continue until tonight and the heavier duties will fall upon the carriers tomorrow.

In addition to the immense amount of parcel post matter handled in the main office yesterday and the previous day, 12,000 sacks, containing 200,000 packages, suddenly became the daily performance at the postal branch at the South station.

Clerks in the branch at the North station, with equal suddenness, were given the handling of 3000 sacks a day.

LIEUT. VON FORSTNER FINDING CRITICIZED BY BERLIN OFFICIAL

Herr von Jagow, Police President of Capital, Deplores Punishment to Officer in Alsace Case and Center Party Intimates Support From Higher Up

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN—Herr von Jagow, police president, has written a letter to the press criticizing the punishment meted out to Lieutenant von Forstner. That the chief of police in the capital should criticize the courts is a peculiar proceeding and has, in turn, brought down considerable criticism on him.

It is freely hinted that no man in his

SENATOR WEEKS SLATED FOR BANK BOARD IS REPORT

Massachusetts Man to Be Among First Appointees to New Currency Commission, Says Despatch From President's Train

MR. WILSON GREETED

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (On board President Wilson's special train)—It was reported today that United States Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, though a Republican, will be one of the first men appointed to the central reserve board established by the new currency bill.

The salary is \$12,000 a year. As a United States senator Mr. Weeks receives \$7500.

The currency bill provides that two members of the board shall be men of wide experience in banking and finance. If Mr. Weeks is appointed, it is under:

(Continued on page four, column three)

BAY STATE ROAD BEGINS BARN AND POWER ADDITIONS

Building Operations Started by Electric Railway on Plant and Sheds at City of Salem

SALEM, Mass.—The Bay State street railroad has commenced operations enlarging its power plant on Mason street and constructing a new car barn here.

A new turbine engine of 2000-kilowatt capacity, with accompanying boiler, will be added to the present power plant, which comprises three Hamilton tandem engines and a Cooper cross-compound which combined produce 2400 kilowatts in power. To accommodate the new equipment an addition is to be built on the present building.

The Bay State street railroad has also started the erection of a new car barn on the old circus lot off Bridge street. This building will be of brick and concrete, about 300 feet long by 200 feet wide. It will have 11 tracks running into it and will accommodate 105 cars. The building will be on filled land to a height of eight feet.

When completed, which will be some time next year, the present Webb street car barns and the Wenham car barns at Wenham will be consolidated and operated from the new structure.

ROBERT A. WOODS IS THOUGHT TO BE FOSS CHOICE

Head of South End House Said to Be Probable Selection by the Governor for Place on the Boston Excise Commission

OTHER NOMINATIONS

Supreme Court Seat and Harbor Board Membership Are Two Other Positions Which Are to Be Filled Subject to Council

Robert A. Woods, head of the South End House is expected to be named by Governor Foss this afternoon to fill the vacancy on the Boston excise commission. In addition to this nomination, the Governor has several important appointments still to make and because his term is near an end unusual interest attaches to the meeting this afternoon of the council, at the State House.

The salary will be \$3500 a year.

There is nothing in the requirements of the law which will prevent Mr. Woods from continuing his social settlement work at the South End house, and if appointed he will remain at the head of that organization.

From his wide experience in settlement work and his studies in practical philanthropy, Mr. Woods is declared by the temperance interests to be fitted admirably for the position. He is a native of Pittsburgh, a graduate of Amherst College in 1886 and later a special student at Andover Theological Seminary.

As well as heading the South End house, he is president of the Boston Social Union. A student in social ethics he has contributed to magazines on university settlements and philanthropic subjects.

It is expected that another nomination for the vacancy on the supreme judicial bench will be made as a substitute for that of Prof. Ezra R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school, who declines to accept the position.

There is also a vacancy on the board of harbor and land commissioners to be filled.

A question having arisen as to how many more times the present council will meet to act on nominations or other business, it was explained at the executive council that besides today's meeting the council will meet Dec. 31, Jan. 7, which is the day the Legislature convenes, and on the following day, Jan. 8, just prior to the inauguration exercises. The new council is sworn in and begins its official duties on this day.

QUIET AT TAMPICO REPORT WARSHIPS OF UNITED STATES

VERACRUZ, Mexico—The American battleships Kansas and Connecticut arrived here early today and dropped anchor without the harbor. They passed Tampico on their way here and their officers reported that all appeared to be quiet at the oil port.

The French cruiser Conde sailed from here this afternoon for Tampico, the commander having received an urgent call from that port.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mex.—Rear Admiral Cowles and the captain of the United States cruiser Pittsburgh arrived Wednesday at Culiacan on a special train with Felipe Riveros, Constitutionalist Governor of Sinaloa, and insurgent army officers.

This is the first time Rear Admiral Cowles has visited any interior point held by insurgents. Eduardo Hay, chief of staff to General Iturbide, Constitutionalist commander in the state of Sinaloa, was commissioned to look after the comfort and entertainment of the American visitors.

U. S. MINNESOTA TO GO TO MEXICO

WASHINGTON—The navy department today ordered the Minnesota to Philadelphia Jan. 2, pick up a draft of men at Lynn, Haven roads and go to Mexico to relieve the Michigan. The New Hampshire was ordered to stop at Norfolk for urgent repairs, instead of proceeding to New York and the California and Yorktown were ordered to target practice at San Diego, for Dec. 29.

SOMERVILLE H. S. HALL IS OPENED

Formal opening of the new assembly hall at the Somerville high school was presided over by Mayor Charles S. Burns last night. Numerous citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the hall.

Among those speaking at the exercises were Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education; Henry A. Folson, chairman of the school committee; Charles S. Clark, superintendent of schools and John A. Avery, headmaster. A concert was played by the school glee and orchestral clubs.

LUMBER FINES OF \$436,000 IMPOSED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO—Robert Bridges, the new poet laureate, has published his first official poem in the form of a Christmas hymn, printed at the request of the King in the Times.

In doing this he returns to the old Plantagenet custom and uses the meter of that period.

KATSURA PARTY'S LEADERSHIP GIVEN TO BARON KATTO

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO—Prince Katsura's party has elected Baron Katto, formerly ambassador to London, to the vacant leadership. This party, next to the government, is the most powerful in the Diet.

MR. FOSS MALDEN COUNCIL HEAD

Members of the 1914 city council of Malden held a caucus today and unanimously nominated Paul M. Foss for the presidency of the board.

OLD ELECTION FORM PROPOSED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—In the warrant

for the annual town meeting an article will be inserted asking the citizens to return to the old form of electing the selectmen—namely, for a three years' term instead of the one-year term now in vogue.

This feature you will appreciate: The Monitor carries on through the succeeding issues the news story of those current world happenings in which the interest of so many is centered and in the proper section of the paper, that they may usually be turned to at once. In this way the developments in each case may be closely followed and the readers' understanding of the importance and significance of those events greatly enlarged. This is worth calling to the attention of the friends to whom you send the Monitor.

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Chinese Republic Stirred by the Question of Religion

CONFUCIANISM IS NOW SAID TO BE MENACE IN CHINA

Tremendous Revival of Interest
Shown in Ancient Belief May Result in Making It the State Religion of the Republic

CONFERENCE IS HELD

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China.—The past year has seen a tremendous revival of interest in Confucianism in China, and so strong have its adherents become that there is a danger that it may be made the state religion of the republic.

All over the country in the last 12 months or so men occupying prominent places among the educated classes have been conducting an active campaign, and their efforts have met with so much success that the last anniversary of the birthday of the sage was observed more widely and with far more outward sign of rejoicing than ever before by all classes of the community.

The first Confucian conference, which has just concluded at Chou Fou, Shantung, was presided over by one of the greatest authorities on Confucianism in China, Dr. Chen Huan Cheng, and was attended by a very large number of prominent literati, who addressed a unanimous petition to Peking praying the Assembly to insert in the permanent constitution a clause making Confucianism the state religion.

Dr. Chen Huan Cheng is said to be the originator of the proposal, which, since it was first put forward some two or three months ago, has aroused a great deal of opposition, especially from the members of Chinese Christian churches, and numerous counter petitions have been addressed both to the Assembly and to the President.

A petition to the Assembly signed by the Protestant bodies of 17 provinces sets out a number of weighty objections to the singling out of any religion as the religion of the state. They point out that there would be no equality in the treatment of different religions by the Constitution, and that the insertion of the clause will necessitate religious qualifications for the holders of public offices, in direct opposition to the principles of republicanism; and further that such a constitution would be in direct opposition to the wish of the majority of the people.

In addition they advance a number of political reasons against the proposal. In the first place, they foresee that the republic would be undermined, as the Mongols, Muhammedans and Tibetans have no respect for Confucius or his teachings, and the state religion would be

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Whip," 2, 7:15.
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 2:05, 8:35.

CASTLE SQUARE—"Miss Pocahontas," 8:30.
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market," 8.

KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

MAGNETIC—"The Great Adventure," 2:15, 8:30.

PARK—"Stop Thief," 2:20, 8:20.

TREMONT—Miss Lina Abarbanell, 8.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., tenth Symphony rehearsal; Sylvain Noack, soloist.

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert; Sylvain Noack.

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., re-sert by Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Lucia."

Friday, 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."

Saturday, 2 p. m., "Haensel and Gretel," followed by ballet, "Coppelia"; 8 p. m., "Amahl and the Night Visitors."

Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists and orchestra, Mine, Carolina White, principal soloist.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."

BLANCO—Miss Frances Starr.

BOOTH—"Prunella."

COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."

CORT—"Fee of My Heart."

EMILIE—Miss Sophie Barrymore.

LIBERTY—Miss Elsa Ferguson.

GLOBE—"Madcap Duchess."

HUDSON—"Gen. John Regan."

KIRK—"My New Heartlets."

LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."

PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."

SHUBERT—"Forbes-Robertson."

THIRTY-NINTH—"The Bar."

WALLACKS—Cyril Maude.

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."

FINE ARTS—Repertory.

GARRICK—"Old Hodge."

GRANGE—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."

STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

ALSACE-LORRAINE TOWNS PROTESTING SAVERNE INCIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)
STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—Many of the towns of Alsace-Lorraine have taken steps to manifest their sympathy with the mayor and the inhabitants of Saverne with regard to the regrettable incidents connected with the ninety-ninth infantry regiment.

In Strasbourg, a meeting attended by more than 4000 persons, among whom were many Germans, was held at the Saengerhaus. A resolution was moved and adopted protesting vehemently against the attitude of the superior military authorities, and the violation of individual liberty and freedom in the forcible entrance of the dwellings of citizens.

The resolution further expressed regret that the government of Alsace-Lorraine had not identified itself in the matter with the population, but expressed the hope that the Emperor, and the Federal Council of the Reichstag, would take steps to enforce respect of the laws, and to reestablish the peace of the country which had been so profoundly shaken.

SUGAR SEASON IN QUEENSLAND GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Queensland—From a practical point of view the sugar season to date is probably one of the most satisfactory on record. In the fields harvesting is proceeding smoothly, both the grower and the cutter apparently being well satisfied with the results. The yields generally have been very good, and in some instances as much as 45 tons to the acre have been realized.

LORD HALDANE APPEALS FOR IRISH BILL CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor)
BIRMINGHAM, England—Viscount Haldane, speaking in Birmingham recently, said as already reported in the Monitor's cable despatches, that there had been a great deal of heated controversy in the past few days on a great question, and he did not think it was the settlement that was to be earnestly desired in the interest of the whole nation.

He held that it was desirable that everybody should contribute to the utmost to bring that controversy a little more to the mood in which a settlement became possible. He had two reasons, he said, for desiring to take that line.

The first was that he was a strong believer in the Irish policy of the party to which he belonged, and he was convinced that along that line lay the hope for a contented Ireland. He remembered very soon after he went into Parliament, many years ago, hearing one of the most eloquent of the Irish leaders, after he had vigorously denounced the refusal of Parliament to pass home rule, saying: "Well, at least we have had our revenge. We have spoilt your Parliament for you."

Well, Lord Haldane continued, they have spoilt it. They have distrusted our party. They have revolutionized our procedure, they have turned our minds away from the things to which we would direct them. The reason is a very simple one, the basis of government in this country is democratic, and you cannot govern a democracy against its will. That is one reason which makes me take a serious view of the crisis through which we are passing, and makes me desire above everything that, if it be possible, a permanent result should be reached by a majority of reasonable men and women.

Proceeding, Lord Haldane said that he was the last person to desire to say anything aggravating in this controversy. There had been a great deal too much said that was aggravating. Mr. Chamberlain had complained in a recent speech that the prime minister's attitude at Leeds showed "a hardening in tone" on his attitude at Ladybank. He, however, unhesitatingly affirmed that there was no change in the prime minister's attitude. It was exactly the same as it was at Ladybank. He lays stress, Lord Haldane continued, on a principle, the principle of a parliament and an executive for Ireland, and why? Because without that principle it is impossible for us to hope, in the light of the experience of the work which we have done, for any real pacification of Ireland.

What he wanted to say very emphatically

PURE ENGLISH IS OBJECT OF SOCIETY FORMED IN LONDON

Preliminary Pamphlet Issued by British Association Says It Will Endeavor to Inform Popular Taste on Sound Principles and Guide Educational Authorities

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An association called the Society for Pure English is in process of formation. Its first publication lately issued has the following list of members:

Dr. E. A. Abbott, S. O. Andrew, B. Berenson, Dr. A. C. Bradley, Dr. Henry Bradley, Dr. Bridges, Dr. W. A. Craigie, Thomas Hardy, Dr. F. Jenkinson, J. W. Mackail, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, L. Pearsall Smith, and Mrs. Edith Wharton.

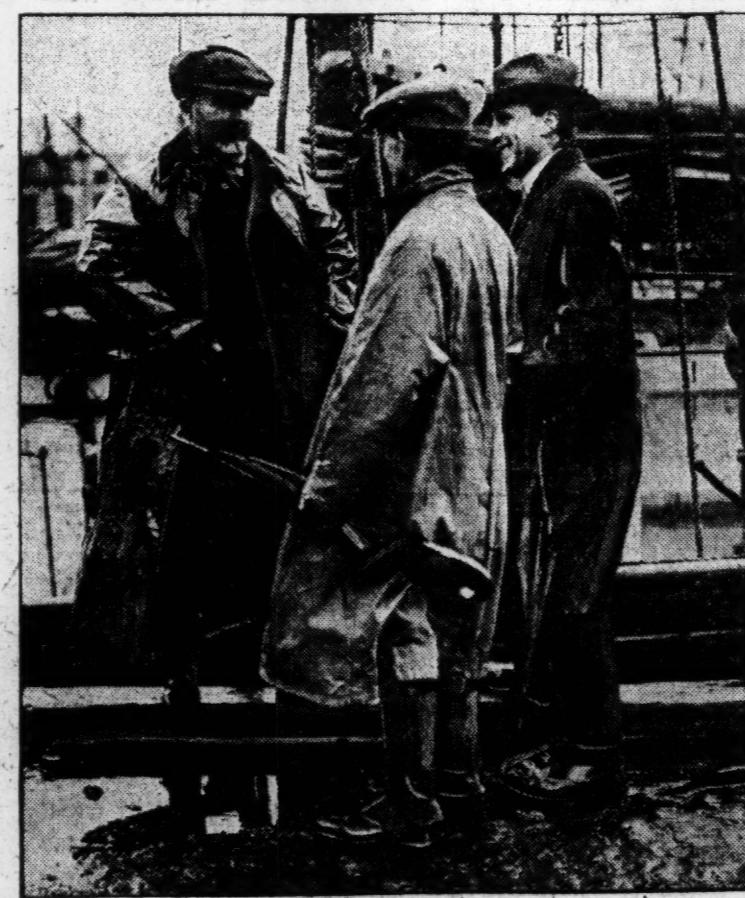
The society will, therefore, actively encourage educated people and especially teachers in country schools to take a more sympathetic interest in the forms and usages of local speech. The Scottish education board has recently ordered that dialect should not be unduly discouraged in Scottish schools, and advised that children should be allowed some use of their natural speech in class. This example, it is hoped, may be followed all over the country. The society believes that a knowledge of provincial pronunciation and a familiarity with the richness and beauty of the vowel sounds which it often preserves, especially in the north, would lead to some correction of the slurred and indistinct way of speaking which is now regarded as "correct" English and deliberately taught as such in certain countries.

Finally, with reference to idiomatic pronunciation involving speech rhythm, it is remarked that the literary taste of the eighteenth century as typified in Dr. Johnson, consciously discredited idioms which it held to be ungrammatical; and this error persists. A simple error is the growing loss of enclitics. The negative was enclitic after the verb, and this gave shan't, don't, won't. Again, where prepositions made a pronoun enclitic, the old accent is perishing. "For it," which used to be pronounced "for-rit," as one word, is now generally spoken "faw it" as two. The society would trust the general ear in such questions of syllabic rhythm, and would protect as far as possible the old harmonious cadences of our traditional speech.

Word-coining is also dealt with in the pamphlet. Until recent years English writers, it says, were in the habit of experimenting somewhat freely in language, and to their word-coining activity we owe many of our current and most useful terms. But since Carlyle there have been few experiments of this kind. Many words are added every year to the English vocabulary, but they are for the most part the deliberate creations of writers on natural science, while the very men who should concern themselves with this matter stand aloof.

Believing that language is, or should be, democratic both in character and origin, and that its best word-makers are the uneducated, and not the educated

CANDIDATES ARE ACTIVE IN THE BRITISH BY-ELECTIONS



(Copyright by London News Agency)
Robert Munroe, Liberal candidate, canvassing trawler skipper

(Special to the Monitor)
WICK, Scotland—in the course of the recent election campaign in the scattered constituency of Wick Burghs, both the Liberal candidate Robert Munroe, and the Conservative candidate A. G. Mackenzie, were obliged to travel long distances both by land and sea in order to place their views before the electors. Both candidates visited every burgh in the constituency and made voyages to the more distant islands.

PRIMARY SCHOOL NEEDS IN TURKEY ARE POINTED OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria—Commenting on a law recently enacted in Constantinople making the attendance of children at primary schools compulsory throughout the Turkish dominions, a writer in the Revell remarks that the necessary schools should be provided before such a law is passed.

Few Turkish towns are so rich and so well provided with schools as Beirut, and yet the latter has practically no primary schools. Primary instruction is given mainly in schools intended for secondary education and, moreover, it is not only inadequate but is unsuited to the needs of the people.

Beirut also there are a number of private schools providing either secondary or a mixture of primary and secondary education. The educational organization is, however, entirely lacking in organization.

LOYALTY TO KING EXPRESSED IN NEW ITALIAN CHAMBER

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Disturbances caused by the extreme parties have marked the sittings of the new Chamber. On the occasion of a discussion of the alleged government interference at the election at Rimini, Signor Gaudenzi, a Republican deputy, caused an uproar by his disrespectful allusion to the throne. A large part of the Chamber rose in protest and shouted "Vivi il Re; viva l'Italia." The Socialists replied by singing the "Hymn of the Laborers." It was some time before order could be restored.

A proposed reply to the King's speech from the throne has been published by the Tribuna, in which great emphasis is given to the relations between the church and state. The influence exercised by the church on the elections is referred to in a most unambiguous manner, as well as the recent utterances of the archbishop of Udine.

GONCOURT PRIZE OF 5000 FRANCS IS FINALLY AWARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Goncourt literature prize of f.5000 has been awarded to M. Marc Elder for his book "Le Peuple de la Mer." The Goncourt academy founded for the aid of authors by the brothers Goncourt meets annually in a restaurant of the Rue de la Paix to discuss the merits of the candidates.

In order to win the prize it is necessary that a majority of votes should be obtained. Anything approaching unanimity cannot be said to have been manifested this year, since 11 ballots were refused before the necessary number of votes were obtained.

The "Peuple de la Mer" consists of three stories about fisher folk, the scene being laid on the island of Noirmoutier.

GREATER EFFICIENCY URGED BY MAHARAJAH OF BIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—A recent issue of the Times of India contains an interesting account of the opening, by his highness the Maharajah of Bikner of the new House of Assembly which has been elected under the constitution lately granted to the state by its ruler.

The inauguration ceremony was made on the occasion of much pomp and splendor and full state ceremonial was observed. The proceedings were opened by the home member of the council reading the Maharajah's edict directing the establishment of the Assembly, after which the members took the oath of allegiance to the state itself.

In the course of his opening speech the Maharajah said that those who had to steer the ship of state ought not to look behind to the mere memories of an illustrious past but should look out into the future to discern what lay ahead. He confidently hoped that the Assembly would be a vital factor in the lives of the people of the state, and bring them increased happiness and still further ameliorate their condition, which had always been his constant aim and earnest desire.

"You will," the Maharajah continued, "never, I am sure, abuse the confidence

I have reposed in you, and I can only exhort you most earnestly never to wander from the purpose for which this assembly was called. Let no man be deterred from speaking his own mind by the fear that his views will not be acceptable to me or to my government. Your deliberations will be privileged, no one will suffer in any way for the opinions he expresses."

In conclusion the Maharajah said there must be one spirit and one purpose, to make the state in all its activities and all its parts a more efficient and more effective instrument for the furtherance of corporate welfare, and for the strength and unity and growth of the state itself.

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"You will," the Maharaj

France Said to Be Amazed at Recent Action on Loan

BRITISH AMUSED BY POLICE IN THE PANKHURST CASE

Manner in Which Arrest of Suffragist Leader Was Effectively Subject of Much Comment on Part of the English People

METHODS INGENIOUS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—Mrs. Pankhurst, as reported in a Monitor cable, landed on English shores a prisoner under the cat and mouse act. Her arrest caused no surprise either to the membership of the Women's Social and Political Union nor to Mrs. Pankhurst herself who, it is said, received a wireless warning of the police intentions, when still in mid-Atlantic.

The manner in which the arrest was effected is the subject of amused comment. Nothing could have been more ingenious, or more carefully planned and carried out, nothing more, in fact, could have been devised if the prisoner had been some dangerous political personage with a following in the country, instead of one solitary outlawed woman.

No sooner had the Majestic anchored in Cawdor bay than a little tug came alongside of the liner with a number of Scotland Yard officials on board. Hurrying up the gangway, they first visited the purser's office, and then approached Mrs. Pankhurst, who was standing on the upper deck. Inspector Riley apprised her of her arrest, and she demanded to see the warrant. He replied that there was no need of one; "you are on license, and you have broken parole," he added.

There was no further discussion, and the suffrage leader followed the police on board the tug accompanied by one friend, and watched in silence by numbers of her fellow-passengers. Instead of making for the ordinary landing stage at Plymouth, the tug steered for a wharf at Devonport where the prisoners were landed, and, parting from her friend, was hurried into a motor car, accompanied by a police matron from Exeter gaol.

Meanwhile the dock gate at Mill Bay was surrounded by a crowd of sightseers and suffragettes, among whom were Mrs. Tuke and Mrs. Drummond. Their wait for Mrs. Pankhurst was foredoomed to disappointment; the police had outwitted not only the suffragettes, but the newspaper reporters as well.

Mrs. Fawcett, the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, has returned from Scotland and the north of England, where she has been carrying on a successful campaign in favor of the enfranchisement of women. She will now start for the west of England and will address meetings in Plymouth, Torquay and Exeter.

Kelly house, Wemyss bay, Firth of Clyde, one of the largest houses on the Clyde coast, has been burnt to the ground. The house, which is said to have been worth £25,000, was standing empty at the time. Suffragette literature was found in the vicinity.

FIBER GROWING IN NATAL IS NOW WELL ESTABLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—After many years of more or less unsuccessful experimenting, the fiber industry of Natal has now become an established fact, and indications point to a rapid expansion in the future.

There are at present two firms engaged in the industry, and several hundred acres of land in the Port Shepstone district are under cultivation of the aloe, classified as the *eurooiga* gigantea. The fiber for the most part is exported to the United Kingdom, but no inconsiderable portion is worked up locally into ropes and cordage of different kinds, the demand in the Union for which is considerable.

The aloe thrives splendidly along the coast of Natal, where an average net profit of £10 per acre is said to be obtainable. As in so many other directions, capital alone is required to make of this promising industry a great success.

LONDONERS AGAINST ELECTRIC SIGNS ALONG RIVER THAMES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—That some Londoners do not take kindly to the electric sky signs which are such a prominent feature of modern advertising, has been made clear lately in the press. One enterprising newspaper has published quite a collection of indignant protests from prominent men, roused to give vent to their feelings by the dreadful possibility of these brilliantly lit advertisements spreading up the river towards Chelsea, and even possibly to Richmond and Hampton Court.

At present most of the signs objected to are on the south side of the river and offend the eye from every part of the Victoria embankment. That the north side of the river and the embankment itself are not necessarily immune from these sky signs was brought home to many people when there recently flamed



(Copyright by Topical)

DUBLIN TRADERS FOR ABOLISHMENT OF PLEDGE PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The traders of Dublin have drawn up a memorial for signature, requesting the employers' executive to withdraw the requirement that all their employees should sign a pledge that they were not members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. This requirement the traders of Dublin regard as the chief obstacle to the restoration of normal trading in the city.

The Dublin Civic League have adopted the following resolution, copies of which have been sent to the prime minister, the lord lieutenant, and the chief secretary for Ireland:

"Whereas the finding of the Askwith commission appointed by the government was in favor of the masters consenting to meet the representatives of the men, and whereas the masters have disregarded that finding, this league do request the government to discontinue immediately the additional police protection for free labor and other services, seeing that by its continuance the government are enabling the masters to flout the deliberate verdict of the governmental inquiry at the expense of Dublin ratepayers."

ANTWERP TAKES STEPS FOR SAVING PORT'S PROSPERITY

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—The Antwerp Chamber of Commerce in a voluminous report sounds a note of warning concerning what is considered a serious danger that menaces the prosperity of Antwerp's port, resulting from the practice of the Prussian railway lines, of making special concessions in the shape of through bills of lading for goods destined for central and eastern European localities, with a view to soliciting traffic, notwithstanding the fact that the routes controlled by these lines are decidedly more circuitous than those against which they are endeavoring to compete.

The report in question proposes to the toast of the guests said he had had some experience of the work of the metropolitan police, the demands upon whom were so numerous and so varied. They were not trained lawyers and yet they were supposed never to make a mistake in law. They were not, after all, men of the highest education, but they were supposed to remember everything with the greatest accuracy. If only all those who administered the law, either as judges of the high court or as magistrates, stipendiary or otherwise, would show the same humanity toward those who had been tempted, as their chairman, it would be the better for the administration of justice in England.

The Holt report in question to the Antwerp shipping interest what seems to be considered a satisfactory method of opposing this competition on the part of Germany's transport agencies.

Telephone Employees at Edinburgh Protest Report

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A mass meeting of Edinburgh telephone employees was recently held in Edinburgh to consider the present position of telephone workers, and Mr. M'Ewan Brown presided over a large audience.

The organizing secretary, Mr. Summers, said that the Holt report was totally unsatisfactory. It did not meet the reasonable claims put forward on behalf of postoffice and telephone em-

LONDON COUNTY MAGISTRATES AT ANNUAL DINNER

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—Lord Chief Justice Tells of Demands Made on Metropolitan Police Not Educated in Law

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The eleventh annual dinner of the County of London Magistrates Club was held recently in the Whitehall rooms. Among those present were the lord chief justice; the home secretary; the commissioner of police; Sir Edward Henry; Sir Edward Troup, under secretary for the home department; Sir John Dickinson, chief magistrate; and Sir Charles Matthews, director of public prosecutions.

Robert Wallace, who presided, in proposing the toast of the home office, referred to the work under the probation act which was passed by Lord Gladstone when he was home secretary, and said that no man should be sent to prison if, with safety to the state, he could be kept out of it.

When the probation act first came into operation in 1908 the number of persons who were dealt with for indictable offenses at the London sessions was 2,873; the number of persons indicted during the same period this year was 2,885, a diminution of nearly 600, which meant that there had been a falling off in the number of crimes sent for trial to the sessions by something like 20 per cent, while the prison commissioners had stated that during the last year the number of cases dealt with summarily by the magistrates had diminished also.

The lord chief justice responding to the toast of the guests said he had had some experience of the work of the metropolitan police, the demands upon whom were so numerous and so varied. They were not trained lawyers and yet they were supposed never to make a mistake in law. They were not, after all, men of the highest education, but they were supposed to remember everything with the greatest accuracy. If only all those who administered the law, either as judges of the high court or as magistrates, stipendiary or otherwise, would show the same humanity toward those who had been tempted, as their chairman, it would be the better for the administration of justice in England.

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FARMERS PREDICT NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER'S DEFEAT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The state election campaign is at the moment of writing, in full swing, and the candidates are vigorously working the various electorates. The Farmers and Settlers Association for the first time have nominated candidates and they are contesting 24 seats.

In every instance except one these men have also been selected by the Liberal Association so that a goodly number of members bid fair to be returned, pledged to see that the country gets fair play.

The Farmers Association confidently predict the defeat of the premier, Mr. Holman, at the hands of their representative in the Cortamundra electorate, and it is believed the premier will have a great struggle to retain the seat.

The farmers also expect to defeat Mr. Treffry, minister for lands in the Castlereagh electorate. The National Progressive League under Mr. Beely's leadership are contesting about a dozen seats, and some are sure to be returned, after perhaps a second ballot, when the labor support will be accorded their men. A good deal of dissatisfaction exists in the Liberal camp over selection of candidates, and Mr. Wade's leadership has come in for severe criticism by section of the Liberal press.

Discipline is slack in the Liberal ranks, and overlapping candidates are standing in many electorates. The Liberal chances of coming back with a majority seem fair, but under more efficient leadership a big victory would be assured.

TURKISH NAVAL DOCKYARDS TO BE REORGANIZED SOON

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—A contract was signed recently with the Armstrong Vickers group for the reorganization of the Turkish naval dockyards.

Under this contract the government hands over to the Armstrong Vickers group the arsenals and docks on the Golden Horn, with all the existing machinery and buildings. It likewise provides for site for a naval base at Ismid. The English group finds the capital for the exploitation of the works, and supplies the technical knowledge and control essential to the success of the undertaking.

The operations of the group are not confined to naval constructions and repairs, but extend to general maritime refitting and repairs. The group undertakes to employ Turkish labor as far as possible according to the skill of the workmen. Special attention will be devoted to the training of men. No people from other countries except British may be engaged.

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ATTITUDE OF BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA IS DEFENDED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Lord Ampthill, for several years Governor General of Madras, in a letter to the press comments upon the statement that the imperial government has no real power to intervene in the Indian question in South Africa, because South Africa is a self-governing dominion.

Lord Ampthill contends that the imperial government has every right to interfere, and that constitutional power to interfere was reserved to it for the very purpose of dealing with such imperial questions. If reference is made, he points out, to the South Africa act section LXI, 2, it will be seen that while the Governor General consents to a bill in the King's name, the King may disallow any law within a year after it has been consented to by the Governor General.

This, he points out, is a very real and definite power and one which is undoubtedly at the disposal of the British government. "I believe," he continues, "that that power can be effectively used by a statesman without causing resentment or

BIG INTERESTS AT STAKE IN FRENCH CRISIS

New Cabinet Faces Discharge of Heavy Financial Obligations Made Exceedingly Difficult by Action Taken on the Rentes

SITUATION IS COMPLEX

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS—After an existence of only eight months the Barthou cabinet, as already reported by cable, has fallen, the Chamber rejecting by a majority of 22 votes the government proposal that the loan should be issued free of taxation. Upon this principle the government had staked its existence, regarding the exemption of the rentes from any form of income tax as absolutely essential for French national credit.

The present situation is by no means a simple one, for interests of the most profound character are at issue. If the financial barometer is a sure indicator of the importance of recent events things are decidedly serious, for the French Rentes which constitute the very foundation of French credit and which, owing to the confidence of the public, have hitherto withstood the most violent shocks, gave way upon the result of the Chamber's vote being made known, the 3 per cent perpetual bonds falling as low as \$5.10 while an even lower figure still is anticipated.

To give some idea of the value of this figure, these bonds stood in August, 1897, at 105.25, and even on the publication of the Agadir incident in 1911 they only fell to 93.75. The situation is rendered the more difficult from the point of view that a large portion of this national security is held by small holders, whose savings are thus in the course of a few years reduced by at least 25 per cent of their capital value.

Indications are not wanting that the whole country is more or less amazed at the fact that the loan should be voted, and then a condition so much opposed to public opinion, attached, being regarded as altogether incomprehensible. The matter is of particular interest to the French public from the fact that the coupon attached to the French bond and which represents a fixed sum has hitherto been universally negotiated throughout the whole length of the country very much as is a bank note in other countries, the same being taken at its face value for cash, and any system of income tax on the Rentes immediately changes the face value of the coupon, and consequently renders its negotiability extremely limited.

The farmers also expect to defeat Mr. Treffry, minister for lands in the Castlereagh electorate. The National Progressive League under Mr. Beely's leadership are contesting about a dozen seats, and some are sure to be returned, after perhaps a second ballot, when the labor support will be accorded their men. A good deal of dissatisfaction exists in the Liberal camp over selection of candidates, and Mr. Wade's leadership has come in for severe criticism by section of the Liberal press.

The debate on the loan, of which this crisis is the outcome, has presented some curious surprises. M. Jaurès' attack upon the government was disposed of by such an immense majority as to give confidence to the government supporters. The government were subsequently placed in somewhat of a dilemma by an unexpected proposition to issue a loan of £1,500,000,000 instead of £1,300,000,000. This was made on the grounds that the government's proposal would not be sufficient to discharge the disclosed liabilities. Although they were somewhat harassed by these tactics, they regained confidence when the proposition was rejected by a substantial majority and finally succeeded on the original resolution, viz., the authorization of the issue of the loan of £1,300,000,000. This, however, was immediately followed by an attack led by M. Caillaux, the leader of the Radical and United Socialist party, which resulted in the government defeat, 290 voting against the exemption of the Rentes from taxation and 265 for the government. Upon this M. Barthou and his cabinet withdrew amidst scenes of the wildest excitement and cries of "Down with the three years' bill."

The present crisis is but a part of the great political transition that is taking place in French politics; for this is the fifth ministry to fall within the last three years. This last move is more or less a retaliation to that action which some

time ago forced M. Caillaux from power after the revelations made about his Morocco policy and his negotiations with Germany, and which also led to the appointment of M. Poincaré as President of the Republic. Whatever government now takes office will have to face the very heavy financial liabilities already incurred.

The discharge of these, except at greatly increased cost, is made specially difficult, since the closing of the channels by which the 3 per cent perpetual bonds might be available for use. The very fact of having passed a resolution tantamount to taxing the Rentes, will, it is expected, thoroughly disorganize the financial resources of the government for many months to come.

To all this must be added the standing conflict between the Chamber and the Senate, which has reached a very acute stage over the Reform Bill and even extends to other proposed legislation, while a still further difficulty is that the general elections are to take place, early next year and consequently no minister will risk the forming of a cabinet that has no prospect of carrying out any constructive policy. The most that can be hoped for is a sort of coalition cabinet, or one of such moderate views as to act as a stop-gap until the dissolution.

The saving feature of the situation is the fact that M. Poincaré is a very strong man, so that, while the various parties are torn to pieces by political differences, he himself remains invincible. M. Caillaux was heard to say in the lobby immediately after the fall of the ministry that he felt himself capable of forming a cabinet, and that he could get together the money required by the government. If called upon to form a new government he would command the large financial houses to find the necessary funds on short-term notes so as to relieve the most pressing needs. This plan is thought, however, to be almost impossible.

No section of the community is likely in the long run to suffer more for what M. Caillaux and his friends have brought about than those who support them, for it is recognized beyond all question that the present disturbed financial condition will block any possibility of the passing of the contemplated social reform legislation. Until financial matters are adjusted there will be no money available to carry them out, and apparently the availability of cheap loans for this purpose no longer exists.

After conferring with M. Barthou, the retiring premier, the President sent for M. Antoine Dubois, the president of the Senate and afterward for M. Paul Deschanel, the president of the Chamber. Later he had interviews with M. Georges Cochery and M. Noulens, the chairman and reporter of the budget committee. He saw also a number of prominent politicians, for he had not merely to take into account how this particular financial problem can be solved, but to cope with a complicated situation in which the Reform Bill and the proper application of the Three Years' Bill are involved.

At the moment of writing two solutions are possible, viz., that the new cabinet shall be formed of men standing for a policy of specially wide republican unity, or from amongst the majority which defeated M. Barthou. Amongst the former would be such men as M. Paul Deschanel, M. Doumergue and M. Jean Dupuy who might succeed on the above lines in keeping a cabinet together.

If a combination were formed out of M. Barthou's opponents it is probable that M. Caillaux as premier would be indispensable. The constitution unhappy does not admit of a dissolution of Parliament before the expiration of its term, but it is evident that such a course would be the only rational solution of the situation, and there are not a few who urge that the right to dissolve under such conditions as the present should now be established and that an appeal be made to the country to settle all these vexed questions at the polls.

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"Suffragette" on Every Cracker.

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New Bank System to Be Made

PRESIDENT WILSON LOOKS TO BUSINESS PROSPERITY AS HE SIGNS CURRENCY MEASURE

WASHINGTON — President Wilson signed the measure known as the federal reserve act, at 6:01 o'clock last evening. In an extemporaneous speech he expressed his gratification at the legislation which he said would furnish "the machinery for free and elastic and uncontrolled credits, put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of this country for the first time in 50 years."

In the presence of members of his cabinet, the congressional committees on banking and currency and Democratic leaders in Congress generally, he declared further:

"Nothing can be for the interest of the country which is not for the interest of everybody; therefore the day of accommodation and concession and of common understanding is the day of peace and achievement of necessity.

"We have come to the beginning of that day. Men are no longer resisting the conclusions which the nation has arrived at as to the necessity of readjustments of its business. Business men of all sorts are showing their willingness to come into this arrangement, which I venture to characterize as the constitution of peace. So that by common counsel and by the accumulating force of cooperation we are going to seek more and more to serve the country.

"I have been surprised at the sudden acceptance of this measure by public opinion everywhere. I say surprised because it seems as if it had suddenly become obvious to men who had looked at it with too critical an eye that it were really meant in their interest. They have opened their eyes to see a thing which they had supposed to be hostile to be friendly and serviceable—exactly what we intended it to be and what we shall intend our legislation to be.

"The men who have fought for this measure have fought nobly. They have simply fought for those accommodations which are going to secure us in prosperity and in peace. Nobody can be the friend of any class in America in the sense of being the enemy of any other class. You can only be the friend of one class by showing it the lines by which it can accommodate itself to the other class. The lines of help are always the lines of accommodation.

"It is in this spirit, therefore, that we rejoice together tonight and I cannot say with what deep emotions of gratitude I feel that I have had a part in completing a work which I think will be of lasting benefit to the business of the country."

"Then there has grown, as we have advanced with this business, and the great piece of business which preceded it, evidences of team work that to my mind have been very notable indeed.

Only constructive action, only the action which accomplishes something, fills men with the enthusiasm of cooperation, and I think that at this session of Congress we have witnessed an accumulating pleasure and enthusiasm on the part of the membership of both houses in seeing substantial and lasting things accomplished.

"It is a matter of real gratification to me that in the case of this bill there should have been so considerable a number of Republican votes cast for it. All great measures under our system of government are of necessity party measures, for the party of the majority is responsible for their passage; but this cannot be called a partisan measure.

"It has been relieved of all intimation of that sort by the cordial cooperation of men on the other side of the two houses who have acted with us and have given very substantial reasons and very intelligent reasons for acting with us. So that I think we can go home with the feeling that we are in better spirits for public service than we were even when we convened in April.

"As for the bill itself, I feel that we can say that it is the first of a series of constructive measures by which the Democratic party will show that it knows how to serve the country. In calling it the first of a series of constructive measures I need not say that I am not casting reflections on the great tariff bill which preceded it.

"The tariff bill was meant to remove those impediments to American industry and prosperity which had so long stood in their way. It was a great piece of preparation for the achievements of American commerce and American industry which are certain to follow. Then there came upon the heel of it this bill which furnishes the machinery for free and elastic and uncontrolled credits, put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of this country for the first time in 50 years.

"I was refreshing my memory on the passage of the national bank act, which came in two pieces, as you know, in February of 1863 and in June of 1864; it is just 50 years ago since that measure was passed, and it has taken us more than a generation and a half to come to an understanding as to the readjustments which were necessary for our own time.

"But we have reached those readjustments. I, myself, have always felt when the Democratic party was criticized as not knowing how to serve the business interests of the country that there was no use of replying to that in words. The only satisfactory reply was in action. We have written the first chapter of that reply.

"We are greatly favored by the circumstances of our time. We come at the end of a day of contest, at the end when we have been scrutinizing the processes of our business, scrutinizing them with care and sometimes with hostile eye.

"We have slowly been coming to this time which has now happily arrived, when there is a common recognition of the things that it is undesirable should be done in business and the things that it is desirable should be done.

"What we are proceeding to do now is to organize our peace, is to make our prosperity not only stable but free to have an impeded momentum.

"It is so obvious that it ought not need to be stated that nothing can be good for the country which is not good for all the country. Nothing can be for the interest

to be associated with you in so great a piece of constructive legislation."

Speaker Clark issued a statement as follows:

"Most assuredly the country is to be congratulated on the fact that at last the currency bill is upon the statute books; for in such matters of great pith and moment it is the uncertainty that hurts even where a bill might be the sum total of human wisdom on any particular subject. Now, all men of intelligence will know very soon what the currency bill contains, and what it means, and can conduct their affairs accordingly.

"My own judgment is that it will be satisfactory to the country in a high degree; at least, I hope so. The fact

that a large number of Republicans and Progressives voted for the bill is proof positive that the country is well pleased with the bill. So many of them so voted that it may not improperly be denominated a nonpartisan currency law."

"We certainly have ample cause for self-congratulation that in nine months we have passed a bill revising all the tariff schedules and a bill thoroughly revising and overhauling our currency system. Our two bills are excellent samples of constructive legislation. The tariff bill is working well and now that the uncertainty as to the currency bill is removed, I hope and believe that the country is entering upon a long period of prosperity."

PASS CHRISTIAN OFFERS EASE AND PLEASURE TO VISITORS

Low sandy shores curving about a bay of deepest blue; long winding roads of shell that glisten pure white in the soft southern sunlight and lose themselves in the rolling marsh land or the great pine forests that lie to the inland; a few miles of old southern homes, with great columns and deep verandas, and new resort hotels, scattered along the shore road; this is a picture of Pass Christian, Miss., where President Wilson and his family are spending the holidays.

To the New Englander this region will bring many memories of the south shore of Cape Cod. The roads and walks, shaded by scrub pines and firs, along the lift of land skirting the beach, and the wide stretches of sandy, empty coast land between the little towns and ports bear close resemblance to the Buzzards Bay country. But here in the South is an atmosphere of pleasant ease. The natives speak and move gently and without haste. Even the great pelicans that roost on the piles driven to break the force of the winter waves flop away casually and lazily when disturbed. And the days pass without marking hours.

Pass Christian is one of the very old towns of the United States and second in population on the coast. It is now largely a resort town and offers to the visitor many opportunities for recreation.

There is a nine-hole golf course and excellent roads for driving and motoring and good bathing beaches are at hand.

The quaint old-world city of New Orleans is but a few miles away and is easily reached by the water-skirting railroad and trolley lines.

SENATOR WEEKS SLATED FOR BANK BOARD IS REPORT

(Continued from page one) stand that it will be because of his qualifications in this respect.

At the various stops made by the President's special, Mr. Wilson has received telegrams proposing the names of many men for membership on the new board. The President expects to make up the personnel of the board when he returns to Washington on Jan. 13.

President Wilson, who left Washington last night, enjoyed complete rest today. Secluded in his private car, he slept late, denying himself to all visitors at the few stops his special train made. Dozens of messages from every section of the country, congratulating him on the new currency law, were received by him on the way.

Crowds of curious persons surrounded the special at all stops. The President acknowledged their cheers by lifting his hat and smiling a greeting.

W. U.-PHONE SUIT IS SETTLED BY \$5,000,000 PAYMENT

Thirty-one years of litigation have come to an end in accordance with the decree of the courts by the payment of \$5,279,000 to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The suit between the Western Union and the Bell Telephone which has just been settled grew out of a contract made in 1879 for the use of what were then called "speaking telephones." The Western Union had some patents, and the Bell company some. These they decided to pool, transferring to the latter all speaking devices. They did this by means of an enormously long contract, containing certain phrases which inadvertently anticipated the service to which the telephone would be put.

The case has been back and forth through the United States circuit court, the circuit court of appeals and the supreme court of the United States, and finally a decision was reached and an accounting ordered under which this payment was made. Among the lawyers who have figured in the case at some time in its course are Richard Olney, E. Rockwood Hoar, William G. Russell, John C. Gray, Roland Boyden, Frederick P. Fish and Charles H. Swan.

The President was in a happy humor as he slowly wrote his name.

"I'm not accustomed," he said, "to write my name in a series."

"Well, the bill was made in installments," said Senator Lewis of Illinois.

"Isn't that a reflection on the Senate?" inquired Representative Glass.

Senator Lewis' retort was lost in the applause that followed the completion of the President's signature as he rose from his desk.

The President paid tributes to the heads of the two congressional committees by writing each a letter. To Representative Glass he wrote:

"May I not express my admiration for the way in which you have carried the fight for the currency bill to an extraordinarily successful issue? I hope and believe that the whole country appreciates the work you have done at something like its real value and I rejoice that you have so established yourself in its confidence."

He wrote to Senator Owen:

"Now that the fight has come to a successful issue may I not extend to you my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations and also tell you how sincerely I admire the way in which you have conducted a very difficult and trying piece of business. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude and admiration. It has been a pleasure

ORGANIZATION OF NEW MONEY SYSTEM AWAITED

Business World Watches for Moves to Be Made by Committee Which Will Put Federal Reserves Act Into Operation

TO MEET TOMORROW

WASHINGTON — Attention of the business world is now fixed upon the immediate steps to be taken in fulfillment of the organization terms of the federal reserve act, which became law last night, and upon the attitude of the banks as reflected in their applications for membership in the new currency system.

This system will be put into operation by an organization committee consisting of the secretaries of the treasury and agriculture and the comptroller of the currency. The later post has been vacant for several months. The Senate adjourned yesterday without having received any nomination to fill the place now occupied by Acting Comptroller Thomas P. Kane. John Skelton Williams, now assistant secretary of the treasury, had been mentioned for the place.

Despite the vacancy, however, Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Houston will meet tomorrow to confer on organization. It is possible that the announcement of the five members of the federal reserve board which will supervise the new system may be made when the President returns from his holiday. The whole system may not be active for months.

Mr. McAdoo said today:

"We will determine first what districts require regional banks, and then decide in what cities such banks shall be located. We will be influenced only by the interests of the country at large."

"Will you recommend only eight regional banks, or the full number that the new bill allows?" he was asked.

"That is a matter we will have to determine," he replied. "Secretary Houston is one of the best students of currency questions in the country and he and I will have to go over the whole situation before we can make any definite statement."

The secretary denied that he had made any statement that a regional bank in New York would be made to serve New England and intimated that his opinion was far otherwise. It is probable that notices will be sent to every bank in the country some time next week informing them officially of the passage of the currency bill.

A question for early discussion will be whether the organization board will give hearings and, if so, whether these shall be conducted at Washington or whether members of the organization committee shall journey to the various cities demanding a regional reserve bank.

Many banks filed their applications for membership in the system. The National Reserve Bank of New York city sent a telegram to President Wilson 11 minutes before he signed the bill, saying that it wished to become a member of the system, and hoped it would be an entire success.

St. Louis, Cleveland, Denver, Seattle and Philadelphia are also represented by one or more applications. Three trust companies in St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington are among the applicants.

The Clearing House Associations of Kansas City, Mo., and Atlanta have expressed approval of the law, and of its intention to recommend to member banks the desirability of entering the system.

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WILL BEGIN

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26th

This once-a-year clearing out of merchandise is recognized throughout New England as one of the most important sale events of the year. As our aim each season is to show only the very newest materials and styles, everything on hand at this time is priced regardless of cost to ensure an absolute clearance.

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ORGANIZATION BOARD BEGINS AT ONCE TO DRAFT PLAN ALONG LINES OF NEW CURRENCY LAW

WASHINGTON — The organization board to begin at once to draft plans along the lines of the new currency law consists of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the comptroller of the currency.

Banks have 60 days in which to apply to this committee for membership in the new system. National banks must join or forfeit their charters, but that penalty will not be enforced for one year. There is no compulsion with state banks, but they may join by bringing their reserves up to the standard of national banks by consenting to submit to national examinations.

President to Name Board

The head of the system will be a federal reserve board in Washington, appointed by the President, to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency and five other members, two of them expert bankers, but none to have banking affiliations or to own bank stock.

The organization committee will provide for regional reserve banks in from eight to 12 cities, centers of geographical or financial districts. These banks will have each nine directors, three chosen locally from men engaged in commerce or agriculture in the district and three designated by the federal reserve board. Their connection with the federal reserve board will be through an advisory council, composed of one representative from each district, which will meet to confer with the federal board.

Subscribing for Stock

All national banks in a district must subscribe for stock in the regional reserve bank of that district. Subscribers will be known as member banks. Each member must subscribe for stock equal to 6 per cent of such member's capital and surplus, the capital of the regional bank thus always representing 6 per cent of the combined capital and surplus of all the member banks of the district.

Public subscriptions to regional reserve stock shall be permitted only when member subscriptions fail to provide a capital stock of \$4,000,000, in which case individual subscriptions will be limited to \$25,000. Such stock may be voted only by the government directors in the bank.

Within three years—that time being allowed to avoid business disturbance—there must be a gradual transfer of member reserves to regional banks. The total reserve required of country banks is 12 per cent of demand deposits and 5 per cent of time deposits, five twelfths of which must be transferred to regional banks. In city banks the reserve required is 15 per cent of demand deposits and 5 per cent of time deposits, and six fifteenths must be held in regional banks.

Regional banks may do business only with member banks, except in certain open-market operations, like the purchase and sale of gold, government and municipal securities and bills of exchange. They will loan money to member banks,

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NEW YORK

WORK OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AIMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS TOLD BY SECRETARY LANE

Federal Railroads for Development of Alaska Recommended—Indian Property Worth \$900,000,000 Is Government Trust—Conservation Is Program

WASHINGTON—In his annual report to the President, in which he recommends government railroads in Alaska, Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, sums up the accomplishments and purposes of his department as follows:

"Through our various bureaus, permit me to note here that we care for the Eskimos in Alaska and for charges in the District of Columbia; for \$10,000 Indians scattered throughout the continent, for whom we hold property in trust approximating in value \$900,000,000; that the choice beauty spots of our country have been set aside as national parks which are in our care; that we distribute to over 800,000 pensioners, their widows and dependents, over \$165,000,000 a year; that we issue to inventors of the United States and foreign countries an average of more than 5000 patents each month; that every miner in the land is interested in those means which we are taking to prevent mine accidents and to realize more fully the mineral wealth of the land; that the schools of the Indians and the national university of the colored people are under our jurisdiction; together with the hot springs of Arkansas and the cliff dwellings of Colorado; that the internal economy of the territory of Hawaii, as well as that of Alaska, fall within the purview of this department; that it is our part to measure the waters of a thousand streams, survey the lands of all the states, and look beneath the surface to see what they contain; that we have still in our care a great body of public land (some 300,000,000 acres outside of Alaska), out of which each year approximately 60,000 farms are carved; that we have a bureau of education which should be provided with the equipment by which it may adequately do a great work for the schools, the teachers, and the children of this country, or be abolished.

New Policy Is Proposed

We have adventured upon a new policy of administering our affairs and have not developed adequate machinery. We have called a halt on methods of apportionment which existed, to the great benefit of many, but we have failed to substitute methods, sane, healthful and progressive, by which the normal enterprise of an ambitious people can make full use of their own resources. We abruptly closed opportunities to the monopolist, but did not open them to the developer."

The report says, "Just as I would aim to make Alaska pay in the end out of her own resources for a liberal advance made to her for the opening and Jimmification of her territory, so should we aim to make the lands of the West bring into being the latent values of the West. With a little foresight we can transform coal and oil phosphate and timber into green fields and electric power. Railroads and power plants, street railways and waterworks, are built with 50-year bonds, which rest upon the foundation of their probable earnings. It is not without precedent in principle or in fact for the United States to improve its own property and for its advances take a mortgage upon the wealth it creates, and in one half of 50 years we would regain our capital."

But where are the funds to come from to carry on such work? My answer is, from the public funds in these states. We sell these lands now, and the proceeds go into the reclamation fund. Two years ago the government went further and set aside \$20,000,000 to be used in the completion of the irrigation schemes now under way. Why not extend this policy?

The Need of the West

The West can use profitably and wisely \$100,000,000 in the next 10 years to the advantage of the whole country. The government will recover all of the money it advances, not to speak of the homes and the values created by its enterprise.

We have millions of acres of phosphate lands which are estimated to contain several billion tons of phosphate rock. It would certainly be well if we could insure the preferential use of this fertilizer on American farms and export it in the form of farm products rather than as raw material.

I am not satisfied with the operation of the homestead law as to the timber lands of the far western states. As the law now is, a man may enter upon 160 acres of these lands, and by residing 21 months on the land in three years and cultivating at a maximum 20 acres of the land, it becomes his. He promptly proceeds, if he is wise, to sell it to some lumber company for from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The land becomes part of the company's forest reserve or is logged off, leaving the stumps and is finally sold for agricultural purposes, if so adapted.

Because of the magnitude of the money investment required, and appreciative of the need, the Congress in 1902 adopted the policy of undertaking irrigation projects of its own. The money received from the sale of public land—less 5 per cent—went into a reclamation fund. The result has been the construction of some 25 projects, in the arid-land states. In these, the government has invested approximately \$76,000,000. Less than 3 per cent of all the land which is served or which we are ready to serve is irrigated.

We should, I believe, encourage the search for oil and protect the prospector. The government is withholding from every certain considerable bodies of land in the belief that they contain oil.

The United States will need oil for its

NEW STANDARDS ARE CALLED NEED OF MEXICAN REFORMERS

Villa's Actions at City of Chihuahua Arouse a Detailed Consideration of What "Rights" Are Supposed to Be Below the Rio Grande

EL PASO, Tex.—The third train, bringing more Americans, Germans, Frenchmen and Italians, arrived Dec. 16. Nearly 900 persons of different nationalities have left Chihuahua on account of the expulsion of the Spaniards by General Villa. The stories told by the new arrivals are similar to those related by the Spanish subjects.

The confidential agent of the Constitutionalists in Washington, Sr. Roberto Pezqueira, has made the following statement: "General Villa is proceeding with his rights; he is committing no wanton destruction, but is protecting the property of neutral outsiders, which many of the Spaniards are not." Senor Pezqueira is affiliated with the so-called party of the "renovators," so his utterances are of particular significance to show whether the Constitutionalists resort to the discredited, worn-out procedure of making white out of black."

The first chief, General Carranza, thinks that if Villa took some action it was "according to the law," while the diplomat, Sr. Pezqueira, states that the military governor of Chihuahua is proceeding within his rights. These statements are contradictory in their actual meaning, though at first glance this may not appear. The interest on the part of the revolution in this case is not to find out if any wrong was inflicted upon the ousted outsiders, and whose is the responsibility. The object of delaying such a matter is to comprehend the nature of the Constitutionalists' acts by reaching an understanding of the words which justify such acts.

It is definitely known that in Chihuahua there was no trial of the Spaniards before they were expelled; therefore their expulsion was not "according to the law."

In examining the second judgment, that of "proceeding within Villa's rights," the simple enunciation of that proposition brings out in striking relief its falsity, which precludes the necessity for further analysis.

Viewing the question from another angle, is the confidential agent endeavoring to cloak the behavior of his fellow insurgent with empty words of diplomacy? Nothing of the kind. He is called an apprentice in the art of shrewdness. That is revealed, it is said, by its vehemence in rushing to the defense of his friend, his statements lacking the high polished wording of the clever representative who says much without saying anything.

His words have the mark of spontaneity and constitute a human document of value. They are a mirror which faithfully reflects the thought without the deflections caused by artificial expression. To his eyes the procedure of General Villa is fraught with incalculable consequences of international character. Consequently so momentous a matter needs to be grounded upon a firm basis, and there being nothing greater than the truth, his highest concept of truth as the justification for Villa's decision had to be produced.

The "renovators" need to be renovated and surely they will not be the ones who can reform Mexico and place it in the track of social betterment and moral progress if they do not change their standards of government. Reforms have been attended in the past by serious consequences, but these were not produced by the consent of the reformers themselves, but by their followers, who act many times as irresponsible instruments of their own passions. The reformer is a man of insight, a kind of seer made so by loving the right. Wrath is a bad counselor. And if the Constitutionalists want to do the right they need to demonstrate their desire by the means they employ.

It is not difficult to trace the origin of the erroneous concept of "proceeding within the ruling class' rights" concerning public affairs. Mexico early was ruled for profit, holding foremost in all public dealings the "rights of the crown," whose personal possession the colony was. So the descendants of the conquerors still deem as their own the "right" of administering the nation. These considerations find their corroboration in the expressions of the press immediately after the assassination of Mr. Madero.

The bill contains autographed notes of appreciation from President Wilson; Vice-President Marshall and several senators, in addition to the autographed and handsomely bound copy of the new tariff.

SENATOR SIMMONS TO GET MEMORIAL

WASHINGTON—Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who had charge of the Democratic tariff bill in the Senate, will receive this week an autographed and handsomely bound copy of the new tariff.

KEY TO COUNTY ROADS PLANNED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A plan to mark all the public roads in Jackson county at road intersections and issue maps on which will be printed the names of all the public roads has been proposed to the county court by Leo M. Gilday, county clerk.

ALFRED T. DENISON UNCONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—Republican senators, led by Senator Smoot of Utah, prevented action in the Senate Tuesday upon the appointment of Alfred T. Denison of New York as a member of the Philippine commission and secretary of the interior for the insular government.

SENATORS TO ADDRESS CLUB

WASHINGTON—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, will speak before the New Haven (Conn.) Economic Club on Dec. 29.

justified in their ulterior decisions. The leading Reelectionist paper, El Debate, had this motto, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." The indignities suffered by the people compelled Aguilera Cerdan, the leader of Puebla, to rise in arms April, 1910, but the chairman of the anti-Reelectionist Center, Yazzquez Gomez, succeeded in preventing the outbreak of the rebellion.

On the polling day, in spite of all obstacles, the self-control of the "antis" was warmly applauded by the aristocratic press. Licenciado Sanchez Santos wrote:

"Our people at one leap have reached without any preparation the point to which other nations have progressed for centuries. Their self-restraint is not a matter of cowardice, as our people have many times demonstrated their bravery; it is simply their conscious deportment."

In August, 1910, the editor of El Grito del Pueblo (The Cry of the People) met the Haciendado Vicente Horcasitas and to him appealed for help to avert the impending national catastrophe. He said Horcasitas belonged to the aristocracy and it would hear his voice in behalf of the real interests of the country.

"Do not reelect Don Porfirio, because it will mean the fiercest war that Mexico has ever had," he said. "Beseech Don Alberto Terrazas to tell his father to slacken the bindings on the people.

"Do not forget the teachings of history; see how our progress has been effected, the force of uprisings corresponding to the pressure. Watch the present signs. In proportion as the awakening continues we will demand more and more."

The revolution was proclaimed by Francisco I. Madero on Nov. 20, 1910. Under his administration things became worse for the former insurgents, who were expelled from the Terrazas haciendas.

The war resumed its course Feb. 1, 1912. It was agreed by the majority of the rebels to offer the supreme leadership of the revolution to Gen. Pascual Orozco, who accepted it the 6th of March.

The 9th of that month Vincente Horcasitas appealed for mutual respect of both parties' rights.

General Orozco 19 days after, his oath began executing revolutionaries. Messrs. Terrazas, Creel and relatives won Orozco, but their winning is now dearly paid for.

FAMOUS AVENUE OF PRESIDENTS TO HAVE NEW NAME

WASHINGTON—If the Senate follows the action of the House, which has voted to restore the name of Sixteenth street, the avenue of the Presidents, the fashionable boulevard that extends from the White House northward into the suburbs, will cease to exist by that name.

The present name was bestowed a couple of years ago as the result of a movement on the part of residents on that thoroughfare, who urged that it should have a distinctive name as Unter Linden in Berlin and the other prominent boulevards of European capitals.

MAINE OFFICIALS TO BE REMOVED

AUGUSTA, Me.—As the result of a hearing in the State Senate of a couple of years ago as the result of a movement on the part of residents on that thoroughfare, who urged that it should have a distinctive name as Unter Linden in Berlin and the other prominent boulevards of European capitals.

Mr. Smith's charges were specifically directed against Dr. Miller, and two of the trustees, Mrs. Laura L. Cony of Augusta, formerly of Randolph, and Dr. Seth C. Gordon of Portland.

The other trustees affected are Fred A. Chandler of Addison, Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, Frank W. Burnham of Milbridge and Young A. Thurston of An-

derwood.

The order calls for the resignation of Dr. Miller on or before March 1, 1914, and of the trustees Jan. 10, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OIL SUITE BRIEF FILED

WASHINGTON—The government's brief against the Mid-West Oil Company in a case involving large areas of petroleum land was filed Tuesday in the supreme court. The suit involves an order by President Taft withdrawing petroleum lands in Wyoming and California from entry to reserve and adequate supply of fuel oil for the future use of the navy.

NEW JERSEY DAY ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON—President and Mrs. Wilson have appointed Friday, Feb. 13, for special White House reception in compliment to New Jersey. State officials, the congressional delegation and a group of New Jersey editors, with families, will be present.

BETTER RURAL ROADS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 for improvement of roads used in the rural mail service was asked of Congress Tuesdays in a letter from Postmaster-General Burleson, forwarded through Secretary McAdoo.

To Our Patrons

We extend to you our heartiest Christmas Greetings together with a most sincere wish that the New Year shall bring an overflowing measure of happiness and prosperity to one and all.

We appreciatively acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon this house not only during the holiday season but during the entire year. As a result, December has registered an unprecedented Christmas sales record, and 1913 will surpass any previous twelvemonth by a generous margin.

For the good will and confidence on your part which have made this result possible, we thank you most sincerely.

Jordan Marsh Company

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Innovation Seen in Lectures in Italian and Vocation Talks Under Plan at Boston Branch Institution

Free illustrated lectures in Italian are to be given at the North End branch of the Boston public library beginning next Sunday afternoon, when the subject will be "Modern and Ancient Rome." The lectures will continue through January and will be delivered by Signorina Amy A. Bernady. This arrangement has been made possible by cooperation with the Societa Nazionale Dante Alighieri, which last year gave to the library a circulating collection of pictures obtained from duplicate magazines, books and other sources.

The 9th of that month Vincente Horcasitas appealed for mutual respect of both parties' rights.

General Orozco 19 days after, his oath began executing revolutionaries. Messrs. Terrazas, Creel and relatives won Orozco, but their winning is now dearly paid for.

An object lesson to librarians in correlating people and books is given in the A. L. A. bulletin by Willis H. Kerr of the Kansas State Normal School.

It is a third-year high school class in argumentation, says Mr. Kerr. After some preliminary study, one day the teacher remarks rather inconsequently, "Do you know I believe the 'Boston tea party' was an unjustifiable destruction of property, and that unprejudiced historians now admit it?" Now that won't "go" in Kansas any easier than it will in Massachusetts. Teacher is immediately challenged, and she replies, "Well, I'll debate it with you; and I'll be fair and square with you and tell you of some material on your side. But there is one man whose authority I must have—Keats' 'On first looking into Chapman's Homer.' . . .

Some interesting phases of library work with people from abroad are brought out by Marguerite Reid of the Providence (R. I.) public library, who draws this pleasing picture of the immigrant and his taste for things worth while: "Readers find it a pleasure to review a book for us and are eager to talk about their country and its literature. We have a Portuguese friend, a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon, who has met many of the literary lights of Portugal. She takes a pleasure in talking of them, their personal appearance and literary position, which helps one place them in one's mind to a remarkable degree. She has a personal acquaintance with Camillo Castello Branco and has seen Herculano walk the streets of Lisbon as an old man. A Greek youth told me about the editor of an old magazine, for which he had been previously informed by the teacher that the material would be wanted. Even Dr. Johnson's 'Taxation no Tyranny' is read with eagerness. Teacher finally agrees to debate with teacher? No, it keeps us busy at the library to get material out fast enough, even though we had been previously informed by the teacher that the material would be wanted. Even Dr. Johnson's 'Taxation no Tyranny' is read with eagerness. Teacher finally agrees to debate with teacher? No, it keeps us busy at the library to get material out fast enough, even though we had been previously informed by the teacher that the material would be wanted. Even Dr. Johnson's 'Taxation no Tyranny' is read with eagerness. Teacher finally agrees to debate with teacher? No, it keeps us busy at the library to get material out fast enough, even though we had been previously informed by the teacher that the material would be wanted. Even Dr. Johnson's 'Taxation no Tyranny' is read with eagerness. Teacher finally agrees to debate with teacher? 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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FASHIONABLE BELTED COAT

Wool eponge, with collar and cuffs of fox fur

All the belted blouses are liked. This one shows a deep girdle arranged at the low waist line and is extremely pretty.

The skirt is made in only three pieces, but with a little panel that renders it individual.

The material shown here is wool sponge and the collar and cuffs are fox fur.

It is easy to think of this same model made from a dozen different materials. It would be beautiful, made of the wool velour that is shown in such wonderful colors; it would be extremely handsome made either of velvet or corduroy, and a good effect could be obtained by making the blouse of one material over a skirt of another, as broadcloth over corduroy or plain material over plaid. Broadcloth this season is shown in plaid effects and is extremely handsome for such use.

For the medium size the coat will require 4½ yards of material 27, 2¾ yards 44; the skirt 5¾ yards 27, 3¼ yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1½ yards.

The pattern of the blouse coat (7812A) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7970) from 22 to 32 waist. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

IN GLASS JAR

To keep ostrich plumes during the summer place in a glass jar and screw on the top. This will keep them dry and away from moths. A glass jar is also nice for keeping silverware, as it will not tarnish when kept from the air.—The Modern Priscilla.



BOTTLES PUT IN SHOES IN TRUNK

In packing a trunk I always place bottles inside the shoes, and have always carried them so without accident, writes a Good Housekeeping contributor. The idea is that the shoe's stiffness will protect the bottle, and, even if the contents should be spilled, the shoe will probably sustain less damage than might other articles of clothing. Of course, I always tie a cloth over the cork to hold it tight, and then wrap the bottle in plenty of tissue paper to keep it in place in the shoe. One beauty of the arrangement is that I always know where to look for the bottles.

Lace, net, silk and crepe de chine or chiffon are combined in some of the dainty separate blouses. Seemingly there is no restriction as to the different materials used in a single garment.

DUCK DONE IN THE CASSEROLE

Recommended for the Sunday dinner

Dishes that may be cooked to advantage in earthenware are described as follows in the Country Gentleman:

Pork Chops En Casserole—Fried pork chops and fresh ham are usually tough; moreover, they necessitate the care of the housewife during the busy 20 minutes preceding dinner. If cooked in earthenware they are more tender and go further than when prepared by the usual method.

Two pounds of pork chops or fresh ham cut in pieces for serving, one cupful and a half of sliced yellow turnips, one cupful of diced celery, one teaspoonful of salt, an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, powdered sage, dried breadcrumbs, one chopped apple and boiling water or stock.

Dust the chops with salt, pepper and a little sage, roll thickly in crumbs and brown on both sides in drippings. Put a layer of the turnips, apples and celery in the casserole, then the chops and repeat until everything is used. Add water or stock, with salt and pepper, to nearly cover, set the lid in place and cook an hour and a half in a moderate oven.

If not thick enough when done, add half a cupful of dried crumbs before serving it.

Casserole of Beef—Beef is one of the simplest meats to cook in a casserole.

Four pounds of beef from the chuck or the round, one cupful of carrots, chopped, one cupful of turnips, chopped, half a cupful of onions, chopped, drippings, one cupful and a half of spaghetti, broken in small pieces, two teaspoonfuls of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and a fourth of a teaspoonful of oil.

Boil one quarter pound of macaroni in salted water until very tender. Drain and toss in saucepan with one tablespoonful of butter, one half ounce of Parmesan cheese, one quarter ounce of cooked tongue cut in dice. Spread on a buttered platter, cover with buttered paper, press it well down and set away to cool. Divide with a knife into five parts, roll each one in grated cheese then in beaten eggs and in cracker crumbs. Drain and serve on a folded napkin.—St. Louis Star.

CROQUETTE OF MACARONI

Boil one quarter pound of macaroni in salted water until very tender. Drain and toss in saucepan with one tablespoonful of butter, one half ounce of

Parmesan cheese, one quarter ounce of cooked tongue cut in dice. Spread on a buttered platter, cover with buttered paper, press it well down and set away to cool. Divide with a knife into five parts, roll each one in grated cheese then in beaten eggs and in cracker crumbs. Drain and serve on a folded napkin.—St. Louis Star.

LENOX CHICKEN

Dissolve one tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in three fourths of a cupful of hot chicken stock, and strain. When mixture begins to thicken, beat until frothy and add three fourths of a cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff, and one and one half cupfuls of cold cooked chicken cut in small cubes.

Season to taste with salt and pepper. Turn into a mold first dipped in cold water and cool thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish, surround with sauce and garnish with celery tips.

Casserole of Duck—Nothing could be better for Sunday dinner than a casserole of duck. About four pounds of duck, four small onions, one pint of canned tomatoes, two teaspoonfuls of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, half a cupful of rice, a bit of bay leaf, two cloves, a few dried celery leaves, boiling water and drippings.

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salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper,

half a cupful of rice, a bit of bay leaf,

two cloves, a few dried celery leaves,

boiling water and drippings.

Disjoint the duck, roll it in flour, and brown it with the onions in the drippings. Then place it in the casserole alternately with the rice and the tomatoes mixed with the seasonings and barely cover with boiling water or stock. Bake slowly for three or four hours in a moderate oven. A sprig of mint is an improvement. In case the liquid becomes absorbed, more must be added. The tomatoes may be omitted if desired and a pint of canned peas or string beans substituted.

A wide-mouthed stone crock may be

used for potting chicken, fowl, ham, corn beef, beef's tongues and hearts, or calves' heads, the meat being put in whole, and a long time allowed for the cookery.

Potted Beef's Tongue—Trim a fresh beef's tongue. Prepare a cupful of ear-tot cubes, one of turnips and one of minced celery if at hand, otherwise use half a teaspoonful of celery seed. Brown these with the tongue in drippings, season with salt and pepper, add a sprig of parsley, a bit of bay leaf and a sprig of thyme, and then place all in a crock, the vegetables below and over the meat. Add boiling water or stock to touch the bottom of the meat and simmer very gently for two hours to two hours and a half.

BEADING ON THE LOWER PARTS OF SKIRTS

Beading on the lower parts of skirts is especially recommended, as additional weight is given to the narrow skirt, increasing its contrast with the lace or chiffon drapery above, thus emphasizing the fashionable silhouette.

Elaborate evening wraps show the upper portions heavily beaded, giving the effect of a short beaded coat worn over a plain lower drapery. Other models have heavily beaded revers crossing and fastening low on the side with an immense beaded motif with deep bead fringe.

As a quick and inexpensive way of

freshening a last year's chiffon blouse

or tunic a shadow pattern done in bugle beads is worth considering. The beading is done in straight lines, with regular spacings, showing the fabric, which gives a shadow or darning appearance.

Detached motifs are easily carried out in this style of beadwork. Beaded fringe is quickly made on a beading of narrow ribbon or silk soutache.

Beads can be bought by the bunch or,

in a somewhat newer form, by the bottle.

Several little glass bottles of beads are convenient for the work bag and it is

easy to have the different colors so

separated.

COLLECTOR'S HOUSE CLEARED

Much of furniture relegated to the attic

The only daughter of a New England family, Miss Black, inherited a pleasant old house, a number of pieces of fine old furniture and a hobby for collecting antiques to add to those she inherited. This hobby she rode hard.

"I like the room very much," she said, "but the spinning wheel I do not like. It is an affectionation, is it not?"

"An affectionation!" I had not thought of it before, but certainly she was right.

An object which had neither great beauty nor modern use was an affectionation in a twentieth century house. Just then my sense of humor came to my rescue and decoration, but I was supposed to know everything about furniture because I talked it so constantly. I wanted the room to have an old New England air;

but at the same time I wanted it to be a comfortable living room. I made the room very nice and usable and then added a number of my antiques, including a spinning wheel which I placed beside the hearth.

Many people came to see the room and every one expressed delight except a certain Frenchwoman who was visiting our town. I wanted her opinion more than any other, so finally I asked her how she liked it.

"Now I am going to make it over into a home, if you will help me. I must have help because I have lived so long with my belongings I don't know how to begin eliminating."

When I saw Miss Black's house I wished the Frenchwoman might have been there too, writes Ruby Ross Goodnow in the Pictorial Review. There were enough things within it to furnish three houses. The ceilings were very low, which added to the crowded effect. The narrow hallway ran straight through the house, with two big rooms on each side. There were four large bedrooms on the second floor, and a great attic on the third. This was an embarrassment of room for such a small household, but it was crammed and jammed with large pieces of furniture and hundreds of objects of historic value.

I saw at once that even after giving each room all the furniture it needed there would still be an overflow, and so I proposed that Miss Black empty all the rooms and furnish them one by one. I always do this if possible, because it is the only way to get a clean perspective.

We began by doing over the hall. Years ago it had been papered with the queerest ugliest paper, imitating tiles, with blue division lines and ugly blotches in each oblong. The tiles were long, narrow and horizontal, making the ceiling seem lower than ever. This paper had been retained because it was "antique"; but it had no value, intrinsic or decorative, so we scraped it off and covered the walls with a deep yellow paper. If the ceiling had been higher I would have used a grass cloth, but the horizontal threads of that fabric would have been a mistake, so I found a thick, heavy paper of deep yellow with thread-like vertical lines. It was taken to the ceiling line, and there was a narrow molding at the top, just half an inch below the ceiling, to admit picture hooks.

The ceilings, too, had to be papered; for they were made of narrow boards, not of plaster. We used a plain cream colored grain paper for this. The woodwork was painted as nearly as possible the cream of the ceiling. In the dining room we used the same yellow paper of the hall, and in the double parlors we used the cream grain paper on both walls and ceilings.

In the hall we hung the black and white prints, a few fine old maps yellow and brown with age and as decorative as etchings, and nothing more. We left one tall clock there (there had been three!) and a narrow table. The hall was too narrow for chairs. The floor was so bad it had to be covered, but as Miss Black could well afford it we had a narrow border of new wood laid, and used large carpet rugs here as elsewhere on the first floor. We used a soft brown carpeting because Miss Black liked it. I personally do not like gold brown with mahogany gray or fawn-color; a very dark brown is much better, or a brown that is almost gold. Ordinary browns make mahogany too red, and mahogany makes ordinary brown soiled and colorless. However, this carpeting was very successful, for this was real mahogany furniture, dark and velvety in tone, which also helped to make the brown velvet hold its own color successfully.

The two big rooms on the left of the hall we made into one long drawing room, using the most graceful pieces of furniture, a few good portraits, a few brasses and many beautiful old mirrors.

The front room on the right we made

into a library by building in open bookshelves against two of the walls. A great secretary was allowed to remain; but its shelves were filled with old luster ware, and Wedgwood and Staffordshire plates, and blistery green bottles. Above the bookshelves we hung the collection of samplers. A three paned mirror had the place of honor above the mantel shelf. On the top of the bookshelves we arranged the pewter tankards and pots and candlesticks, because a library can stand a little of the flavor of a museum.

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VOTERS' LEAGUE TO VOTE TO HEAR ALL CANDIDATES

Executive Committee Considers Plan for Deciding on Choice for Place on School Board—Dr. Bogan Answers Questions

REPLIES ARE AWAITED

Executive committee members of the School Voters League have under consideration now a proposal to have all the candidates for the school committee speak before the league so that it may decide upon the candidate to endorse. The question was referred to the committee last night at a meeting of the league in Ford hall.

At that gathering Dr. Frederick L. Bogan was announced to have the required number of names certified by the election board to place his name on the ballot for school committeeman.

The league made no endorsement of a candidate as the only reply to the letters sent last Saturday to Dr. David A. Scannell, Dr. Bogan, James M. Keys and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., asking questions on important subjects, was received from Dr. Bogan in which he said that he favored a thorough financial investigation of the department and that he believed teachers should have more voice in administrative affairs, also that the school committee should be increased to seven or nine members. Other questions Dr. Bogan said he did not answer because they were either too broad or too indefinite to be answered outright.

THEY USED TO FISH IN COBLEY SQUARE

What the Boston transit commission considers proof of some of the activities of the people who lived on the site of Boston 2000 years ago has been revealed by workmen constructing the Boylston street subway.

Thirty feet beneath the surface in Cobley square they have dug up remnants of a prehistoric fish weir that not only furnishes a clew to what the inhabitants did, but also to how much "made land" has sifted in during the succeeding centuries.

The parts of the "weir" that have been found consist of sharpened sticks about four feet long and two inches in diameter. Some of these sticks are now at the office of the Boston transit commission, and others have been taken to the Peabody museum at Harvard.

COURT RUNNERS TO BE BARRED

Following a conference yesterday between the judges and Sheriff John Quinn, who has charge of the building, court "runners" in the corridors of the city police court are to be eliminated. They will be prosecuted for contempt of court. "Court runners" are those who allege to be able to obtain immunity for offenders, for which service they exact a fee. The practise has been prohibited for some time.

NATIVITY PLAY CONCLUDED

The third and last production of "The Nativity" by the Cobley Society was given in Cobley hall yesterday afternoon. The Rev. George J. Prescott was Isaiah, and Prof. Arlo Bates, who adapted the play from old English manuscripts, was cast as Nuncio.

C. E. WADLEIGH BEQUESTS FILED
SALEM, Mass.—Curtis E. Wadleigh willed \$1000 each to First Universalist church, Salem, Freehill Baptist church, Tilton, N. H., and Salem Y. M. C. A. and Salem city; \$500 each to the Old Ladies Home, Post 34, G. A. R. and the Salem hospital.

P. R. BROWNE WINS NOMINATION
Parker R. Browne, alderman from ward 3, Malden, has been nominated for chairman of the 1914 board of aldermen, defeating John B. Robbins, 4 to 3. Mr. Browne left the Republican city committee secretaryship to take part in the progressive campaign.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAM ARRANGED
"Little Citizens of the World," a talk by Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea and a program of holiday stories for the children have been arranged by the Fathers and Mothers Club at Boston public library Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

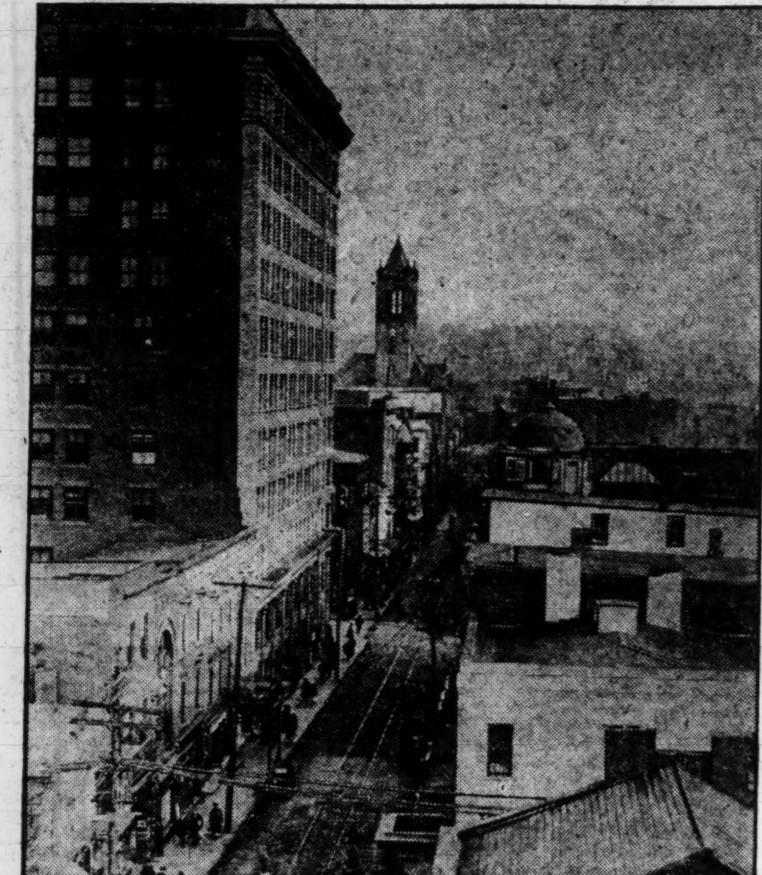
MR. MITCHELL QUALIFIES
NEW YORK—John Purroy Mitchell took the oath of office as mayor of New York this afternoon. The oath was administered by Justice Goff of the supreme court. Mr. Mitchell's term begins New Year's day.

WILLIAM H. SAYWARD SPEAKS
William H. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders Association, spoke last night at the Boston City Club at the monthly dinner of the Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America.

NEW CHAPTER ORGANIZED
With an election of officers and opening of a charter list, Massachusetts chapter, American Irish Historical Society, was organized yesterday at a meeting at the Quincy house.

JUNIOR SECRETARY NAMED
Horace T. Cahill, Boston English high school 1913, has been appointed secretary for younger boys at the Boston Y. M. C. A., and is to begin work Jan. 1.

UNIONTOWN'S DEVELOPMENT IS REGARDED AS NOTABLE



In business district—First National bank tall structure at the left

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Progress and development of this city have been such as to be regarded as notable. It is believed also that the bench and bar, the intelligence of the community as a whole, the schools, especially the high schools, compare favorably with those of any other similar city. There are 30 churches, representing most of the denominations.

The city is located on the old national park and is the capital of Fayette county, one of the richest coal and coke counties in America. Uniontown is noted for its picturesque scenery and points of historical interest, one of which is the monument recently erected in honor of General Braddock, at the dedication of which representatives from England and other countries were present.

Among the notable business structures

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. H. Burns, ordnance department, make three visits by March 31 to E. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Gibbstown, N. Y.

First Lieut. C. T. Richardson, ordnance department, New York, to Picatinny arsenal.

Maj. A. L. Dade, inspector-general, as inspector second division, Texas City.

Boards appointed May 31, 27, 28, Oct. 3, Dec. 17 and 30, dissolved.

Second Lieut. S. W. Wood, seventh infantry, and F. S. Snyder, second cavalry, relieved duty signal corps aviation school, San Diego, to join their regiments.

First Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, sixth field artillery, from Ft. Riley, Kan., Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Battery C, sixth field artillery.

Leaves: First Lieut. L. J. Ahern, ordnance department, one month; Capt. W. T. Johnston, fifteenth cavalry, one month.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander S. I. M. Major, temporary duty office of naval intelligence.

Lieut. H. H. Michael, detached the Arkansas to the Georgia.

Lieut. W. H. Allen, detached the Georgia, and continue, naval hospital Boston, Mass.

Ensign M. L. Stoltz, detached Marblehead, Mass., to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., for aviation duty.

Ensign C. A. Lockwood, Jr., detached the Arkansas, to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Movements of Vessels

The Sonoma is at the New York yard. The Abernada is at Shanghai. The Potomac has left Guantanamo for Key West.

The Eagle has left Guantanamo for Kingston.

The Paducah has left Jucaro, Cuba, for Kingston.

The Birmingham has left St. Thomas, D. W. I., for Philadelphia.

The Callao is at Hongkong.

The Orion and Celtic are at Boston.

The Sylvain is at the foot of Seventh street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

The Pittsburgh has left Topolobampo, Mex., for Atlanta, Ga.

Orders to place the Montgomery out of commission at Philadelphia, Pa., have been suspended pending the delivery to the naval militia of Maryland.

Orders to place the G3 in commission at New York have been revoked.

MORE WATCH SUIT EVIDENCE ORDERED

PHILADELPHIA—Federal Court Judges Gray and McPherson filed a decree Tuesday in the government anti-trust suit against the Keystone Watch Case Company and others, granting leave to the defendants to take further testimony concerning the contents of the so-called "key" to the list of customers of the Illinois Watch Company before Jan. 1.

The names of the Illinois company customers not on the list offered in evidence were represented by numbers, and this "key" locks up information as to their identity.

CHANGE IS URGED BY HOME MARKET CLUB IN DUTIES

While the Home Market Club, the official exponent of Republican principles, practically endorsed the Democratic administration in a resolution yesterday it resolved to recommend that immediate steps be taken to change customs duties that are manifestly inadequate to protect manufacturers and workmen from competitive enterprises here and abroad.

The occasion was a luncheon given at the University Club by William G. Dowse, president of the Home Market Club, to the officers.

Addressess were given by President Dowse, Congressman Calvin D. Paige, S. O. Bigney, C. B. Smith of Fitchburg, Channing Smith, member of the board of industries and labor; James B. MacColl of Providence, George A. Draper of Hopedale, Col. William H. Bent of Taunton and John Hopewell.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The engineering department of the Boston & Maine road is installing eight new single-girder iron bridges on the Massachusetts Central, between Oakdale and Ware, Mass.

William Coleman, chief engineer Union Switch & Signal Company of Swissvale, Pa., is a guest of Signal Engineer Charles F. Brown at South station.

The operating department of the New Haven road will provide extra trains between Boston and South Shore points this afternoon on account of heavy holiday travel.

Samuel Crusher, foreman of the Boston & Maine road's flying squadron bridge crew, is installing a 100-foot span bridge at Epping, N. H., on the Portsmouth branch of the southern division.

Percy Littlefield, trainmaster of the Providence division New Haven road, with headquarters at Providence, is a business visitor at South station today.

REPLY FILED BY AGENTS OF UNIONS

Seymour Coffin and Paul McDonald, business agent and secretary of the Wharf and Bridge Carpenters Union 1393, and Daniel H. Deegan and Augustus J. Howlett, secretary and business agent of the Carpenters Council, filed an answer in the supreme judicial court yesterday to the bill in equity brought by the Aberthaw Construction Company. The company seeks to have the defendants and other members of labor unions enjoined from conspiring to prevent the plaintiff company from carrying out a contract to erect buildings on the Commonwealth docks for the Boston Fish Market Association.

Members of the Ladies Aid Association will distribute gifts to the 505 veterans in the Soldiers Home in Chelsea.

More than \$15 has been collected from students in the Massachusetts normal art school in addition to several boxes and baskets of clothing, food and toys donated by the members of the sophomore class, who intend to remember several needy families.

TRUMPET PEAL BEGINS BOSTON HOLIDAY CHEER

Call From Balcony of Old State House Ushers in Celebration Which Will Climax in Tree Exercises on Common

CAROLS TO BE SUNG

Four trumpeters from the first corps of cadets played carols and hymns on the balcony of the Old State House at noon today ushering in Boston's Christmas festivities in a semi-official way. Revivals of old English Yuletide customs follow in churches, institutions, governmental, state and city departments, private and public assemblies and in the streets of certain sections of the city. The celebrations will reach their climax with the exercises around the tree on the Common this evening. The musical exercises at the Old State House, an innovation this year, were under the direction of John B. Fielding, and were participated in by four members selected from his band, Albert H. Fisher, Albert J. Smith, George Lee and Oscar Kopitz. At the same time the Stock Exchange held a celebration on the floor of the exchange; later the members of the Boston Curb Exchange marked the occasion with music and trobles.

The distribution of 12,000 dinners by the Salvation Army begins at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the People's Palace. It is planned to have Mayor Fitzgerald start the ceremonies. Each basket will weigh about 30 pounds. The cost of the food will be between \$5000 and \$6000. Acting Mayor Thomas J. Kenny has promised to be present. Colonel Gifford, commander of the New England province, declared last evening that the funds collected on the street for the Christmas dinner are fully \$700 short of last year.

Arrangements for Boston's second annual municipal tree celebration have been completed by the park and recreation department. Decorations and illuminations around the tree, 60 feet high, will form a pretty spectacle. There will be 3000 lights on the tree and the Parkman bandstand will be festooned with evergreen and red lights. The celebration will begin at 7:30 o'clock, when Mayor Fitzgerald will press the button that will illuminate the tree.

The musical feature will be furnished by Theron D. Perkins and the Boston Concert Band, assisted by Mrs. Flora Fraleigh Goodwin, soprano, and a chorus of carol singers. The chorus and band will open the ceremonies with "Adeste Fideles" and the committee asks that all participating in the chorus be on the bandstand not later than 7:30.

At 9 the entire chorus will fall into line and march to the steps of the State House, singing carols. At the State House carol singing will be continued and the ceremonies will close with the singing of "America."

Candle illumination will take place in the Beacon Hill district tonight as usual.

It is the custom of the residents to decorate the windows of their houses with lighted candles, which burn all the evening.

An attendant feature is the carol service at the Church of the Advent, known as the "Solemn Even Song and Carols." This will begin at 8 o'clock, to be followed at 9:15 by the singing of carols in the streets.

In Jamaica Plain the exercises will begin at 7:30 around the tree in front of Curtis Hall municipal building on South Street. The tree, furnished to the Jamaican Plain Citizens Association by the mayor, will be illuminated, and there will be carol singing.

Brockton's streets will resound with hymns and carols and the windows of dwellings in every section of the town will be ablaze with candlelight this evening as the Christmas waifs start on their pilgrimage to serenade before the homes of friends.

The Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, rector of St. Stephen's church in Lynn, has arranged to have the church choir taken to that city on a Christmas float this evening.

President Lowell of Harvard and Mrs. Lowell will hold their annual reception for all the members of the university this evening at their home on Quincy street.

The elocution class of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union will tonight revive the former custom of presenting Dickens' "Christmas Carol" at the union.

Among the organizations in the city proper holding "open house" tonight is the Business Women's Club, which will have a celebration in its clubhouse at State House park between 7:30 and 9:30. At the navy yard marine barracks and at the naval prison and the marine barracks extensive plans are being made for the holiday. Tomorrow the officers and men of the guard will dine together in the barracks mess hall and the prisoners will have exactly the same dinner.

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More than \$15 has been collected from students in the Massachusetts normal art school in addition to several boxes and baskets of clothing, food and toys donated by the members of the sophomore class, who intend to remember several needy families.

INJUNCTION GRANTED

Pending an action to be heard in the municipal court next Tuesday, Judge Crosby of the Suffolk superior court has granted an injunction restraining the Shaw Norwell Company from violating the statute regulating the exhaust of stacks of heat and power plants.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Regular After-Xmas Clearance Sale

Begins Friday at 8:30 A. M.

Suits, Gowns, Coats, Wraps, Waists, Silk Petticoats and Furs At Sharp Price Reductions

NOTE

Our present stock is the most extensive, also the highest grade that we have ever had at this period of the year, and we warrant that you have never obtained as great values.

Purchases made from Dec. 26 to Dec. 31 will be charged on bill of Feb. 1, 1914.

If you have not a charge account with us, we will be pleased to arrange one with you.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

MISS POCAHONTAS

Brave in beads, gay feathers and war paint, the John Craig stock company appeared in their annual holiday extravaganza Tuesday evening at the Castle Square theater, and heartily pleased the patrons of the playhouse.

This year's entertainment, "Miss Pocahontas," one of the best of the cadet shows of a decade ago, presents history in a modern picture frame, as it were, for Robert Baker and R. A. Barnet took many comical liberties with the adventures of John Smith in Virginia long ago.

For one thing, they discovered that Pocahontas' father, Powhatan, was of very mixed ancestry, and Donald Meek made his costume a sort of pot-pourri of every known variety of fancy dress, the stage Celt predominating. Bossing his tribe, the Dusky Indians, took so little of Pocahontas' energies, that he decided to take a trip to Virginia.

Pocahontas, too, in the person of the Miss Olson, thought she would like to travel after she had gazed into a mirror and had to admit that she was pretty. Miss Olson makes a pretty picture indeed, in her white buckskin suit, embroidered with bright beads, very black hair on her head, and her sky-blue eyes making startling spots of color in contrast to her brown face. She sang sweetly, too, and led her several suitors quite a dance before agreeing to marry John Rolfe, as history said she must.

John Rolfe looked as if he had stepped off a colonial painting as Mr. Christie visualized him in purple velvet small clothes and black cocked hat, and he had all the manner of the early cavalier.

Then there was Francis Williams, a newcomer to the company, as a stalwart Indian brave, very appreciative of his own prowess and renowned in song. He was encoraged for his fine song, "The Twang of My Trusty

OTTAWA MUSIC AND ART ARE ON A FIRM BASIS

Canadian City Has Good Symphony Orchestra and Vocal Society — National Gallery Encourages Activity in Art

EARL GREY'S INTEREST

OTTAWA, Can.—Although the progress of music and art in Ottawa has not been so rapid as might have been desired, nevertheless the Ottawa Symphony orchestra has become well established and is giving excellent music, while the encouragement that art is receiving from the activities of the Canadian National Gallery is bringing promise of greater attainments in the future.

Between the years 1884 and 1894 several attempts were made to start an orchestra in Ottawa. A successful vocal society, the Schubert Club, was at this time in force under the baton of F. M. S. Jenkins, an energetic leader. Later the Schubert Club was replaced by the Amateur Orchestral Society, still under the leadership of Mr. Jenkins. Excellent work was done by him and the increased number of adherents, both on and off the platform, and the demands for high class music bore witness to the soundness of his ideals. Mr. Jenkins retired in 1900, having built well, and C. E. B. Price took his place, but he left soon afterward for Montreal.

At this time the Canadian Conservatory of Music was opened in Ottawa by H. Puddicombe, a thorough musician and a good organizer. The necessity for a violin teacher for that institution brought Donald Heins, fresh from 10 years of study in Leipzig and London, under Sitt and August Wilhelm, to this city. He formed a string orchestra in connection with the work of the conservatory.

"The Lilac Gown," by Charles Furse, A. R. A., recent purchase



the medium of the trophy competition have had a most salutary influence upon the musical life of the city. The Symphony orchestra owes much of its success to the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Heins as conductor. His constant insistence upon the highest musical ideals, his tact and sympathy, born of an intimate acquaintance with his players—nearly all of whom are his personal pupils—have brought about happy results and made it possible for Ottawa people to enjoy the music of Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Tschaikowsky and other masters interpreted by their own citizens.

While the musical activities of the city have found expression and awakened appreciation, there has been much also to stimulate an increased interest in art. Unfortunately, the art school, established for a time, no longer exists, but the Women's Art Association has done good work by means of its classes and lectures. In 1880 the Canadian National Gallery was established at Ottawa. Its first possessions were the deposited diploma pictures of the Canadian academicians. Gradually it grew by means of gifts and occasional purchases, until in 1907 new zest was given to it by the appointment of an advisory arts council to expend the annual grant.

The activities increased and the annual grant increased, until in 1913 the council was given the jurisdiction and power of a commission and the title of Trustees of the National Gallery. The progress of the National Gallery, one may say, fairly typifies the growth of Canadian art, which now exhibits a variety of strength and quality that is rapidly making itself felt as an educational influence across the continent. Within the National Gallery, which at present occupies temporary premises in the Victoria Museum, are to be found many fine pictures.

The Canadian representation includes a good example of almost every artist of note and is being continually added to, as time brings forward the rising genius. In other pictures the visitor can trace the history of the world's art from a Roman panel portrait of the first century, A. D., discovered in Egypt, through the primitive Italian and French painters of the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, through the Florentine genius, as typified by Andrea del Sarto's portrait of his wife as the Magdalene, to Caravaggio, first of the great realists. From these the Spanish and Dutch schools are but a step and so on to the English school of painters fathered by Hogarth and concluded by Lawrence. The French broken-color impressionism is there; Millais, Watts and Holman Hunt are represented as well as the modern British painters, Brangwyn, Furse, Arnesby Brown, Orpen and many others.

The smaller rooms at the gallery contain some interesting water colors by Canadian and other artists, and drawings and etchings, as well as a few

fine examples of the much neglected arts of color printing and lithography.

In addition to the picture galleries the National Gallery possesses a well chosen and arranged collection of casts, describing the sculptural art from the earliest Greek times to those of modern days. The National Gallery recently has opened its doors on Sunday afternoons, and the attendance on those days has more than justified the wisdom of the action and has greatly increased the value of the National Gallery to the people of the city and to visitors.

BRINGING ROAD ADVICE HOME

Editorial Observation of a New Englander's Comment on Recent Convention

There is always a question of the net results of a convention in behalf of a good cause, where several days of varied speaking and discussion cover a wide field—how much is carried home, how much turned to account. The recent meeting of the American Road Builders Association in Philadelphia built good roads all over the country, put all those already built in good repair, evolved the best methods of construction and settled all question of legislation, state and national—on paper and in speech. To what purpose? The fullest light would be thrown upon the practical effect by putting some returned delegate in a corner and subjecting him to inquiry as to how much he had acquired and how much he had concluded after a brief interval was applicable to real situations. That particular service is done by the Worcester Telegram in an interview with County Commissioner Goodale of the county that forms a wide band across central Massachusetts. The extent to which he can show that the convention contributed to the solution of road problems and proposed sensible new ventures is a remarkable tribute to the gathering.

For example of the practicability of the road discussion at Philadelphia and the manner in which it came down from the heights of oratorical delineation of man's betterment by giving him better roads to reach it, the Worcester commissioner is found commanding first of all the proposal that every township should employ a man, a cart, and one horse for the single purpose of keeping worn places in the roads filled. There is a prudence in the plan that needs no argument. It is the latest and one of the most sensible applications of the rule of saving nine stitches by making one in time. There is ample, even undue, testimony in roads everywhere to the value of quick repairing of any abrasion of the surface, the immediate filling of the depression that might provide a pocket for water,—a depression whereof the circumference will extend rapidly if unchecked. We are almost ready to agree that if this convention did no more than turn the one-horse cart in perpetual watching and repairing of the effects of the use of the roads it would not have occupied its 2000 members and its several days in vain.

It did more. It proposed the improvement of the roads through the improvement of the administration by states. Massachusetts in particular has reason to attend to the need of codifying its highway laws, as has been done in the other New England states, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut at least. There is a question if the state does not need to make a complete change of form in its control of this enlarged task, different as it is from the one that the highway commission was first organized to meet. The commission of three was justifiable and possibly necessary in the days when the policy of the state was forming. There was need then of the legislative treatment of the problem that is possible only when men can confer with each other. Now the business of the commission is almost entirely administrative.

In the experience of governments administration has been found to be more effective in the hands of one man than when apportioned among several. Conclusion as to what to do is best reached by a conference, but doing it is best accomplished by the one clothed with power and unchecked by the delays and differences of discussion. It is worth considering if Massachusetts, and all

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

OF THE JOKE VARIETY

An elm two centuries will grow,
An oak four centuries will live;
But no one yet presumes to know
How long a "chestnut" will survive.

If the women of Great Britain should take up Lord Northcliffe's assertion: "No self-respecting man is going to be dominated by a woman," and, reversing it, declare with equally as good taste and reason: "No self-respecting woman is going to be 'dominated' by a man," it is obvious that government by mutual consent would soon have to become popular in that land.

"CUT" RATES

Cut glass is usually secured
At prices meaning much expense.
Except the bargain-kind that's "cut."
From ninety-eight to thirty cents.

INDICATIONS

"Wimbleton must have a good deal of money. I saw him riding in a taxicab yesterday."

"On the contrary, while that is a sign that he may have had a good deal of money yesterday, if he paid his bill, the chances are that he hasn't very much today."

ELEVATOR SERVICE

"What goes up must come down."
And, properly, it should:
If it were not so with our "lifts" we
know,
They wouldn't be much good.

Great Britain is taking steps to close her ports and markets against the introduction of skins and plumes of birds from other countries. Perhaps some day the bird destroyer will not find it so easy to feather his nest.

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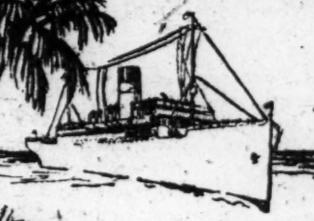
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Day's News of New England

SPRINGFIELD TO HEAR HOUSING ACT DISCUSSED

Council Will Give Public Hearing on Law Which Committee Has Declared Too Stringent for Acceptance in That City

SUPPORTERS ACTIVE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Advocates of good housing will be out in force Friday evening when the city council gives a public hearing on the "tenement-house act." Speakers will be present to tell the council why the law should be incorporated into the Springfield ordinances. The bill passed the Legislature last May. It is a permissive act for the cities of the state. Springfield is the first to propose action on it, and the good housing forces hope to see the act operative here before many months.

One of the speakers will be Edward T. Hartman of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League and chairman of the commission which drafted the bill. The Rev. Mr. Record, a leader in the good housing movement in Springfield, will undoubtedly be another speaker, and there will be representatives from a number of societies and organizations which are striving for better homes for the tenement dwellers of Springfield.

The measure has already been acted upon by a committee appointed by the city council to investigate it. The committee reported to the council that the bill was probably too stringent for Springfield, that the committee believed it would restrict building in the city and raise rents. The supporters declare that this belief is groundless. Friday evening's hearing will no doubt be the first of a series of public debates upon the subject.

AUTOIST AGAIN IN NANTUCKET COURT

NANTUCKET, Mass.—Judge Fitz-Randolph last night found Clinton S. Folger guilty of second and third offenses in violation of the selectmen's automobile exclusion order.

The court fined Mr. Folger \$60 on one offense and placed the other on file. Mr. Folger appealed, thus making two cases alleging violation of the exclusion order which he will carry to the higher courts.

FIRST BUTLER DIVIDEND READY

The receivers for William S. Butler & Co., Inc., yesterday filed a petition in the United States district court requesting permission to pay the first dividend of 15 per cent to creditors of the firm. Judge Dodge put the matter over until Dec. 30 for a hearing.

MASSACHUSETTS NORMAL ART STUDENTS HAVE MUSICAL CLUB

Under the management of Amos Russell, a senior, a musical club composed of 15 members selected from all the classes has been formed at the Massachusetts normal art school, Exeter and Newbury streets. The club will furnish entertainment at all school festivities. Its first appearance was Tuesday afternoon at the celebration preceding the holiday vacation.

The club is instrumental, including eight mandolins, three violins, one piano, one flute, one cello and one clarinet. Since the club was organized it has been meeting for rehearsals Monday afternoons at Huntington Chambers building, with Walter Piston as musical conductor.

The two numbers given at the party Tuesday were "Overture Cavalier" by T. H. Rollinson and a march, "Spirit of Independence," by Holzman. A concert

BILL FILED TO COMPEL VOTING FIXES PENALTY

Compulsory voting at state and national elections is the purport of a bill filed at the State House by Rep. Jerome F. Smith of Provincetown. The measure requires enroled voters to exercise their right of franchise on penalty of the payment of a fine of \$2 to \$5. A reason for failure to vote must be filed with the local registrars or election commissioners, and a penalty of from \$100 to \$1000 is authorized in the case of a false statement.

The bill to incorporate the Suffolk law school, vetoed by Governor Foss last year, has been filed again.

Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea has presented a bill authorizing the metropolitan park commission to expend \$500,000 for the construction of an electric light plant for the purpose of supplying electric light on parkways under its direction.

TANDEM BOWLERS RECEIVE AWARDS

The first annual dinner of the Hotel & Railroad News Company Tandem Bowling League, which was postponed from last year, was held at the Quincy house last evening. These teams, prize winners, were awarded their prizes: R. H. Brown and J. J. Bowen; J. J. McGee and W. C. Minard; H. Totty and A. Greenlaw; J. J. Sullivan and J. R. Cotam. John F. Kelley made the presentation speeches. Supt. Charles H. Sargent of the company was toastmaster.

NEW SPRINGFIELD BUILDING VIEWED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The board of water commissioners formally opened the Colton-street water building and service yard for public inspection yesterday morning. The department announced that the building will be open for inspection every day. Superintendent Alfred E. Martin and his assistants and a number of men employed by the department were on hand to explain the equipment of the plant.

MILITIA TENURE TO BE ACTED UPON

Action is to be taken by the militia officers who compose the National Guard Association in the South armory Friday evening on the question of substituting for the five-year tenure act of the adjutant-general a measure providing for a term of one year and that the adjutant-general be appointed by the Governor.

STONEHAM SCHOOL WIRELESS TESTED

STONEHAM, Mass.—The high school wireless station has been completed and was tested yesterday, a message being picked up from the navy yard at Charlestown. The station is located on the third floor of the school building and was constructed by pupils of the school who have formed the Stoneham Radio Association. W. F. Brackett, head of the manual training department, is in charge and the association's officers are Stuart R. Ward, president, and Russell Colley, vice-president.

READING SCHOOL PAPER IS OUT

READING, Mass.—The initial number of the Reading High School Pioneer, the pupils' school paper, was issued yesterday. It has a bright red cover. It is attractive. Editorial, literary, athletic, class and personal departments are filled with interesting notes of the school's activities.

W. T. McCARTHY IS ASST. DIST. ATTY.

Dist. Atty. Elect William J. Corcoran will announce today the appointment of William T. McCarthy of Somerville as second assistant district attorney of Middlesex county when the district attorney-elect takes office on Jan. 7 next.

SCHOOL MUSICIANS PLAN TO ENTERTAIN



Names from left to right: First row, Elizabeth Gordon, Dorothy Nichols, Elizabeth Tyler, Marion Spear, Amos Russell. Second row, Annette Devoe, Esther Mackey, Marguerite Hutchinson, Helen Higgins, Ruth Davis. Third row, Benjamin Skinner, Lester Williams, Herman Tucker, Walter Piston.

BIDS ON STATE R. R. YARD TO BE OPENED JAN. 14

Plans Are Made for Accommodation of Five Hundred Cars Along Northern Avenue Opposite the Commonwealth Piers

TO ELECTRIFY LATER

Bids for the construction of the state railroad yard at South Boston asked by the directors of the port are to be opened at noon, Jan. 14.

The new yard is to run parallel to Northern avenue opposite to the state piers and accommodate 400 or 500 cars. The yard is to be operated by the railroads on a percentage basis similar to the arrangement made for the state piers, a certain share of the business being paid to the commonwealth.

Space is to be left in the yard for the erection of buildings to be used in connection with the electrification of the yard when that becomes necessary. The ramp and viaduct connecting Commonwealth pier No. 5 with Summer street extension takes in one corner and crosses the throat of the yard.

Foundations for the viaduct are awaiting the large steel girders and other steel work that will carry the roadway. The first girder has just been completed at the Boston Bridge Works in East Cambridge.

SELECTMEN ARE UPHELD BY BOARD

ARLINGTON, Mass.—At a special town meeting, the committee of 21, which acts on all the articles in the warrant previous to the meeting, upheld the board of selectmen, with regard to an act of the board, in issuing a permit to the Arlington Gas Light Company, to erect a plant for water gas on Grove street, near the Symmes Arlington Institute, by recommending a resolution approving the act.

The town voted unanimously to accept the two gifts of \$5000 for the relief of the poor widows of the town, and \$5000 for the relief of needy persons, in accordance with the will of the late Edwin S. Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD TO TAG PEDLERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—James L. Bowen, sealer of weights and measures, proposes to tag every pedler in town, thus establishing their right to sell goods in Springfield, and is going to ask the new city council to pass an ordinance providing for the tagging soon after Jan. 1.

1912 IS SURPASSED

NEW YORK—Double the amount of holiday mail handled last year is being handled by the postoffice here, using automobiles and furniture vans for delivery. Postmaster Morgan today announced that all mail received here to night would be distributed tomorrow.

PICTURE TAPE REOPENS CHAPEL

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Superintendent Blackstone gave a lecture on the buildings and works of the institution, illustrated by 100 pictures, at the re-opening last night of the chapel of the state farm. The chapel now has double its former seating capacity.

SIX NEW POLICEMEN

Promotions are given to six reserve policemen by Commissioner O'Meara. The men, who become patrolmen at 5:45 this afternoon, are William B. Hayey, Anthony J. Brown, Jeremiah R. Boyle, Frank J. Bell, David V. Tintle and Eugene G. Wallingford.

CHURCH-GOING SUNDAY PLANNED

CONCORD, Mass.—A "Go-to-church" Sunday will probably be held here in January by the members of the several churches in town, when an endeavor will be made to have everyone attend church here.

NORTH ADAMS SCHOOL WINS

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—The first prize offered by the state board of agriculture for excellence in home and school garden work has been awarded Mark Hopkins school of North Adams. The prize was \$25.

LABORERS ADOPT PAY STANDARD

Building Laborers Union District Council of Boston and vicinity announces a decision to make a standard wage rate, effective June 1, of 35 cents an hour. The present scale calls for 30 cents on some forms of excavating.

PEABODY SCHOOL READY JAN. 1

PEABODY, Mass.—The Thomas Carroll school, on Northfield street, will be occupied Jan. 1. The building and land cost \$43,000, with \$1500 for equipment.

MR. GARDNER GETS OUT OF 1914 RACE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner today formally announces his withdrawal from the gubernatorial nomination contest of 1914.

He says that he will be a candidate for reelection to Congress if all the men withdraw who announced their candidacies for the Republican congressional nomination from the sixth district after Mr. Gardner's declaration that he would abandon the seat and run for Governor again.

Three of these candidates, John L. Saltonstall, Ulysses G. Haskell and W. Scott Peters, have withdrawn. A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester is the fourth candidate.

TWO STEFANSSON SHIPS REPORTED SAFE FOR WINTER

OTTAWA, Ont.—That all the observers and members of the crews of the Alaska and Mary Sachs, two vessels of the Stefansson exploring expedition, are safe and in winter quarters at Collinson Point, 50 miles from Flaxman island, in the Arctic Circle, was reported Tuesday to George J. Desbarats, deputy minister of naval affairs, by Dr. R. M. Anderson, chief anthropologist of the party.

Dr. Anderson reports last having seen the Karluk in a pack near Point Barrow on Aug. 19. The mail in which the report came was despatched from Collinson Point on Oct. 13 by runner to Circle City, Alaska, and thence it was sent south by steamer. The Mary Sachs, with Kenneth Chapman, a geologist, in charge, and the Alaska reached Collinson Point on Sept. 27.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TO ELECT OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the University Club of Malden will take place Jan. 26. The nominating committee has selected the following officers:

President, Prof. Lyman C. Newell; vice-president, William B. de las Casas, chairman of the metropolitan park commission; second vice-president, Dr. Fitz W. Gay; treasurer, Percy E. Walbridge; secretary, Charles D. Jones; committee on elections, Charles R. Elder, headmaster Arthur Lee of Malden high, and Gordon Wellman.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

In local 243 of the Engineers, Firemen's, Helpers and Oilers Union President P. J. Sheehan was reelected early today at Wells Memorial hall. Others were Jeremiah Murphy, vice-president; John Deery, treasurer; John E. Patts, recording secretary; J. V. Hill, financial secretary; Peter Mackey, business agent.

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WINTHROP

The tree and entertainment of the Sunday school of the Union Congregational church will be held this evening.

BEVERLY

Beverly will get \$5224.74 through the committee assessment list made up by the board of assessors.

ARLINGTON

The members of Bethel Lodge, I. O. O. F., meet this evening in Odd Fellows hall at 8 o'clock.

LITTLETON

The annual holiday assembly of the Littleton Backlog Club takes place on Friday evening.

LEXINGTON

The Sunday schools of the Hancock Congregational church, the Church of Our Redeemer (Episcopal) and the First Parish Unitarian church are to hold their annual holiday festivals this afternoon in the respective churches and at 6:30 o'clock this evening the Baptist church is to have its annual tree.

BROOKLINE

The choir and parishioners of St. Paul's church, under the leadership of Richard P. Law, choirmaster, will sing carols through the main street of Brookline tonight, starting from the chapel at 7:30 p.m.

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LEXINGTON

Third Way for Women to Gain Suffrage Held Possible

Address delivered by Mrs. Margaret Deland in Boston last Saturday at the Twentieth Century Club

In this matter of the extension of the suffrage to women there are many persons who do not side with either party. They cannot say they are woman suffragists, and they will not say they are anti-woman suffragists. The first term has come to imply the right of all women to the ballot, which this middle class will not admit; and the second term has come to imply that no women should have the ballot, which this same middle class would most emphatically deny. The assertion that everybody possesses an inherent right to the ballot offends the reason of the individual; but equally the assertion that the hand that rocks the cradle is inherently incapable of casting a ballot offends the dignity of maternity and rouses the inevitable retort that if the hand is so incapable as that it is far more dangerous to the state to trust a cradle to it than a ballot.

Indeed, some of the arguments offered by each party have the effect of driving the wavering listener almost over to the other side! For instance, the objection that women are already so burdened with the duties of their sex that the additional burden of suffrage ought not to be laid upon them, carries little conviction. Of course we all admit that the functioning woman's first duty to society is to see to the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of her family. The doing of that duty is the most valuable contribution to civilization that a woman can make. But it seems hardly possible that voting, in itself, could interfere with that primal duty. The act of voting would not be any greater "burden" for every busy woman than it is for every busy man.

Many Women Are Workers

Furthermore there are a vast number of women who are not functionary in the sense of being either wives or mothers—and whose relation to society is as entirely industrial as that of any male wage-earner; no one can say that these persons, whose votes might help to regulate or protect their own industries, would find the ballot a tax, merely because they were women. As to caucuses and primaries, women, whether they were wage-earners or not, would probably, as soon as the newness of the toy had worn off, be quite as unconscientious as men. And as voting does not necessitate holding office, women, like men, need only be eligible for office when office did not interfere with their first duty—I mean the duty inherent in sex: the care of the family by women, the support of the family by men.

But this "duty to the family" is one of the most popular objections to women suffrage. "Woman's first duty is in her home," says the anti-suffragist—oblivious of the fact that today thousands and thousands of women have no home. This was said when the comfort and well-being of the home depended almost entirely on the industries of women performed within the four walls of the house; when woman did her "first duty" by seeking wool and flax and working willingly with her hands; when she gave meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. It is said still, when the spindle and the distaff are the great mills all over the land; when the household is run by electricity, and the family bread comes from the baker's. To do her duty by the home now, woman ought, according to this formula, to do her part in making the laws which regulate the industries on which the home depends; she ought to be able to insist that the wool and flax with which she must clothe her household shall be of honest quality; that the handling of the "distaff" in the factories is not injuring her "maiden"; she ought to have power to enforce the wholesome manufacture of the bread that the baker gives her children to eat. If she does these things if she attends to her "first duty," she will indeed have to "gird herself with strength"—the strength, some of us think, of the ballot.

One Familiar Argument

When this serious argument of the protection of the home is offered for woman suffrage, it is often answered by the retort that women do not need the ballot, "because they can get what they want without it, by influencing men"—a suggestion of the methods of the harem, of coaxing and pleading, that is particularly offensive to intelligent women. And not only is it infinitely more undignified than the mere casting of a ballot, but it is also open to the objection that "influencing" somebody else is a very indirect method of doing the "first duty." The anti-suffragists who urge "influence" as a means of bringing about laws to protect the home or to improve woman's industrial condition, are apt to add, delicately, that association with such rough creatures as husbands or brothers or sons will "make women unwomanly." This protest does not come from the women who belong to the presumably "rough creatures"; it is a class distinction that every democrat of us resents.

But when those of us who are on the fence about woman suffrage turn from this "reasoning" of some anti-suffragists, to hear what the advocates of the enfranchisement of women have to say, we hear, among many good reasons for giving women the ballot, statements quite as childish in their way as some of those offered by the "antis":

Some Arguments Quoted

"Women are slaves!" At which the kindly, humorous American husband, the most wife-ridden man in the world, smiles.

"Women are better than men." But no proof is offered of woman's superior goodness.

"Women are more intelligent than men." This is probably a generalization,

to the effect that women have more time for cultivation than men—but cultivation is not necessarily intelligence in matters of government.

"When women have the ballot, politics will become pure and there will be no corruption." Which can only mean that women are not open to temptation—just as men are not open to temptation because they are indifferent to money! Men, struggling to pay excessive dress-making and millinery bills, may not hold this opinion.

And especially we hear the statement: Women will redress by the ballot all the wrongs of their sex. And one cannot but ask, Have men been able, by the ballot, to redress the wrongs of their sex?

Added to these illogical and harmlessly foolish statements are others that are worse than foolish, because they indicate an alarming disrespect for law.

Yet when all the arguments of both sides are boiled down, each side has, among many more or less impressive reasons, at least one entirely good reason: The suffragist need only say that taxation without representation is unfair, and no one can say her nay. The anti-suffragist need only declare that the enlargement of the present ignorant vote might be a menace to the state, and very few would say her nay. Yet these two reasons seem to contradict each other, so, the difficulty of making up our minds is not lessened.

It is as one of these persons antagonized by both parties,—these "moderates," as we like to call ourselves—that I am venturing to suggest that these two reasons might be amalgamated into one reason, which we might call a compromise, that word so loathed by the reformer. The suggestion rests upon a single premise, which, if unsound, makes the plan I am about to propose unsound. But I am going to ask you and am sure many persons here will call it unsound, to admit the premise, as a working hypothesis for the plan:

The premise is this: Male suffrage in this country, limited as it is only by very easy qualifications, has not yet proved itself an entirely satisfactory mechanism for producing government.

Origin of Suffrage

Let me say at once that I am not bringing up for discussion the desirability or undesirability of what is practically universal male suffrage. Our forefathers, under vastly different circumstances, granted it to adult males. Our fathers, under pressure of their circumstances, granted it to the adult male negro. Whether either of these generations would have granted it to themselves or to the negro, could they have foreseen our social and industrial conditions, is at least open to doubt. But it is here. It will probably remain. Indeed, universal male suffrage is the gleam which our poor, squalid, divine democracy has been following. The wisdom or unwisdom of it is not the question at issue. That question is: Shall suffrage, as unrestricted as that assumed by men, be assumed by women?

In other words shall we multiply by two the dangers and perplexities incident to an unproved method? Shall we recognizing, as many of us do, the menace of the unintelligent male vote, add to the electorate the unintelligent female vote, thereby still further complicating an experiment in government, the outcome of which is still uncertain.

Until the principle of universal male suffrage has been vindicated, the mere fact that some women wish that all women should take part in our unfinished experiment is hardly a reason why universal suffrage should be thrust upon women, without their consent.

In this connection I recall the comment of a very intelligent Californian: "I am an extensive property holder," she said, "and I pay very large taxes. I have at present a gang of Italians working in my place who can hardly speak English. These men have the ballot; they can make the laws that impose the taxes that I pay. I can't vote. How absurd!"

It was absurd; but the initial absurdity was not that she could not vote, it was that the Italians could. And there would be a greater absurdity if the Italians' wives could vote, which is what this otherwise intelligent woman seriously proposed.

This Logic Arraigned

For apparently the advocates of woman suffrage do not see that when they point out the obvious injustice of giving the vote to ignorant men, and not giving it to educated women, they are tacitly arraigning the principle of unconditional suffrage. If, however, you suggest that the ignorant woman's vote is as undesirable as that of the ignorant man, they are apt to retort, first, that there are fewer unintelligent women than unintelligent men; next, that the vote itself is educational, and lastly, that because the unqualified woman has a ballot, the unqualified man ought to have it."

What logic! In fact, the three statements bring to the irrelevant mind the retort about the kettle: "It was cracked when I got it, it was whole when I sent it back, and I never borrowed your old kettle, anyway!"

May I add to my premise that unrestricted male suffrage is still in the experimental stage, a single proposition? It is this:

The ballot in a republic is not a right, it is an expedient. It is a method of registering an opinion, which opinion, made operative, is called government.

Granting this as a definition of the ballot, it is obvious that sex, in itself, is neither a qualification nor a disqualification for suffrage. Hence the moderns resent the fact that the large taxpayer could not, because she was a woman, have a voice in making the laws which should decide the taxes she had

to pay. But equally we resent her wish that the Italian peasant woman, who paid no taxes, who could not speak English, whose vote could probably mean nothing to her but a mark, negotiable perhaps, conjugal enforced very likely, upon a scrap of paper—we resent the idea of this no doubt excellent person having the right to "register an opinion" which in the nature of things she could not possess. But it is not her sex which disqualifies her; nor is it sex which disqualifies the indignant Californian who would have shared the privilege of the ballot she certainly ought to have with this poorer sister who obviously ought not to have it.

Qualifications for Suffrage

What is it, then, which should qualify or disqualify either of these two women to register an opinion? What qualifies anybody to express any opinion? Only one thing: a thorough understanding of the subject under consideration.

This holds good whether the subject is the making of bread or the governing of a nation. There is no other qualification—not devotion, not desire, not responsibility, not virtue, not the wish to be educated by experience. These are only reasons for wishing to be qualified; understanding is qualification. It does not, of course, follow that the opinion expressed is wise; that is a matter of knowledge of facts enables one to make deductions on which an opinion may be based.

Now considering the enormous importance of a registered opinion which affects not only the vast number of persons who register it, but also a lesser number who may have expressed an absolutely contrary opinion, ought there not to be, as a matter of safety to the nation which intrusts its life to this mechanism of the ballot, some method of finding out whether persons who express an opinion understand what they are doing? Not whether they are good or bad, educated or uneducated, not whether the opinion is wise or unwise, merely whether they know what they are about.

Since the qualifications which men decide upon for themselves do not seem to have insured a ballot which necessarily implies intelligence in the matter of government, would it not be well, if the suffrage is to be extended, that the nation should not blunder again? In recognizing the high ideal of democracy, as expressed in universal suffrage, must we not also have wholesome fear of a false democracy born of carelessness, selfishness and an excited and shallow passion for a new experience? If women are to exercise the suffrage ought they not to understand its purpose, its power and its responsibilities? In other words may we not insist that women be capable of forming opinions upon government before they register opinions which may be as abominable as that assumed by men, be assumed by women?"

Second objection—As male suffrage is not conditioned it is unfair to impose conditions upon women. Obviously this objection is rooted in the idea that the ballot is a right. Until it is admitted that it is an expedient the objection will always remain. Indeed, universal male suffrage is the gleam which our poor, squalid, divine democracy has been following. The wisdom or unwisdom of it is not the question at issue. That question is: Shall suffrage, as unrestricted as that assumed by men, be assumed by women?"

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CLEANING AND DYEING
Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST
With its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING AND DYEING
Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored, Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

EDUCATIONAL

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FENWAY SCHOOL OF ILLUSTRATION
FENWAY STUDIOS, BOSTON, MASS.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

ADVERTISING SERVICE

Profitable Canadian Advertising Service

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BILLBOARDS
NORRIS-PATTERSON, Limited
Advertising Agency TORONTO, CANADA

HOUSES TO LET—BERMUDA

FOR RENT, FURNISHED
"TELEGRAPH" AGENT, BERMUDA
Fine old colonial houses with modern appointments; commanding situation overlooking Hamilton Harbour and ocean; lawns, ferns, trees, shrubs, etc.; well equipped stables and carriage house. Apply to W. T. JAMES & CO., Hamilton, Bermuda.

INDIAN LANDS—OKLAHOMA

INFORMATION regarding Indian lands to be sold in near future by United States Government in Oklahoma may be obtained from Commercial Club, McAlester, Oklahoma.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Leland Farm Agency's Circular Free
Circulars sent to all post offices. Bring it to us. Room 402B, 51 Milk St., Boston

APARTMENTS WANTED

APARTMENTS FOR RENT, etc., February 1st. Back bay, dormitory, convenient to library; living room, 2 or 3 bedrooms, bath and kitchenette; furnished and with bedding; modern conveniences. Address Monitor, 1713 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, Arlington St., 9—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or double; private bath; gas and electric heat; fireplaces; fully furnished; prices reasonable. Apply to W. T. JAMES & CO., 1064 St. Botolph St., Boston

BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.

Tel. 2840 Rox. 21 Hampshire St., Boston

BOOKLINE ROOMS

Large, sunny, comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath; electric lights, fireplaces; prices reasonable. 447 Washington St., Telephone Brookline 3635 M.

FRONT and back parlors, piano, desk, electric lights, fireplaces; also small rooms. 100 St. Botolph St.

HARBOR V. AVE., 10, Winthrop—Single or in suites rooms; elec. light, h. w. heat; sun porch; southern exposures; quiet, home.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook; steam heat; electric lighting; baths; cafe's; building references. \$5 per week.

HELVETIA CHAMBERS

On the beautiful Halifax River. The most delightful place to live in Florida. Excellent hotels. Plenty of amusement.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE, 76 and 78 Cypress St.—Light, airy rooms, with board, single or double; private bath; large areas; new steam and electric. Mrs. A. G. COTTON, Telephone 22976.

NEWBURY ST., 131, near Copley Sq.—Sunny rooms, with excellent board; guests receive; rec'd. exch. Mrs. H. H. HETHETH.

BOARDERS WANTED

NICE DINNERS at a reasonable price. 135 Gainesboro St., Suite 2. Telephone B. B. 2258-R.

DENTISTS

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL, 136 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

6% First Mortgage Loans
on California Improved Farms made and for sale. Also extend to California, except U. S. Income Tax.

LOMBARD & SON, Inc.
Underwood Building, San Francisco

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CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST
With its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING AND DYEING

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored, Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

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BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.

Tel. 2840 Rox. 21 Hampshire St., Boston

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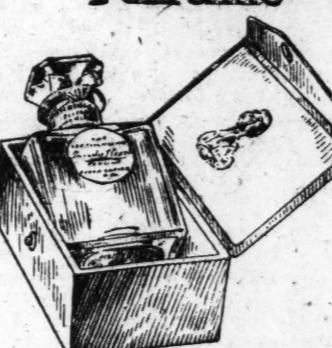
LOMBARD & SON, Inc.

Underwood Building, San Francisco

HOLIDAY GIFTS

CHRISTMAS PACKAGE

Dorothy Vernon Perfume



A. B. FOTCH
Custom Furrier
218 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Room 402 and 403, Opp. Majestic Theatre

Established 1888

For Christmas
This Dainty Coin Purse,
75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown,
tan, gray and green.
MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
423 Sister Building
Worcester, Mass.

This Dainty Box of Lavender

is waiting to be sent to you.
50 cents postpaid.
The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Blvd.,
Worcester, Mass.

The Douglas Legging
and Anklette (Invisible). For men
and women who like to walk.
Ankle, 50¢; silk \$1.50;
Legging, \$1 and \$1.50;
Anklette Tights, \$1.75.

For sale at leading stores
DOUGLAS ANKLETTE CO.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

TRY MRS. DEE'S
LITTLE HAND PAINTED CARDS,
just the thing for HOLIDAY PAR-
TIES, or for slipping into your
Christmas bundle. We have a
set of 8 for 75 cents. 100 for \$7.00.

Address: BEE LIGHTFOOT
484 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Canada

LEATHER CASES—carrying three books;
special lot. Send \$1.00. Send money order and if
not perfectly satisfactory, money will be
refunded.

TRY HIDE PARK BINDERY
Job and Edition Bookbinding
7 Reddie Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.

LADIES

Beautiful Late-Finished Water-Proof
Linen Collar—Latest thing. The busi-
ness lady's collar; cleaned with damp cloth; al-
ways ready to wear; saves laundry; order
1/4 size larger than regular size; width
1 1/2 inches; 25 cents coin. M. F.
BARRETT, Norwood, N. Y.

McMahon & Jacques
242 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Serviceable Christmas
Presents

Cutlery, Skates, Sleds
Hardware and Kitchen Furnishings

TALKING MACHINE NEEDLES

C. S. GOODING
Mechanical
Engineer
Registered
Attorney
28 School St., Boston
Established 29 years

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Atorneys at Law
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, LAWYER
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

JOHN C. HIDDON
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

C. A. S. FROST
Attorney at Law
Mills Building, San Francisco

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure
good non-resident clients by publishing
their professional cards in this column.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, German, with 5 years exp.,
unquestionable ref., wishes position;
will accom.; exceptional careful driver and
good mechanic. H 26, Monitor Office.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

APARTMENTS WANTED

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Wanted to rent a small
furnished apartment. KENNETH
MILLS, 6040 Hamilton ave.

PONIES

SHETLAND & WELSH PONIES
FOR CHRISTMAS
PINE HILL FARM, FESTUS ST.,

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons May Leave Advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Madame

M. A. Hadlock

Maker and Importer of

Gowns & Tailored Garments

209 South State St.
Republi Building
Chicago

Phone Harrison 3765

WILLIAMS LACE STORE
Women's Wear Only. See Our \$2 Waists
W. Madison and Robey sts. Lewis Institute

HATS GOWNS and BLOUSES, CORSETS,
NECKWEAR—Florence Richey, Emeline
Morrow, 1108 E. 47th st., tel. Drex. 3576.
25% discount December and January.

FLORISTS

For the
BEST
Call up
Johnson & Davis
Florists
OAKLAND & 5th
Streets
Ferns
Roses,
Violets,
Orchids,
Palms
and Ferns

S. E. Corner 47th Street and Lake Park Ave.
FLORIST and DECORATOR ANDREW
MCADAMS, ferns, palms, dowering plants,
53rd st. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 18.

GARAGES AND LIVERY
Parker's
Garage and Motor Livery
5712 23rd Lake Park Ave.
Tel. 246 Hyde Park Tel. 247 Hyde Park
Cars Stored for the Winter at Reasonable
Rates

VICTROLAS
WILSON AVENUE TALKING MACHINE PARLORS
Ravenswood 5134 1010 Wilson Avenue
Special Credit Terms.
Records for all Talking Machines on approval

SHOES
NEW YEAR'S GREETING
to all from
S. R. WARD
representing
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MARIAN TYLER
Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation,
Also Voice Placing for Dramatics,
Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel.
Drexel 2081, Chicago.

BUSINESS NEEDS
VALLETTE & RANDEL
Counsel, Plan, Demonstrate
Better Business Service
402 Gas Bldg., Chicago
Telephone Randolph 5668

ART
W. Scott Thurber Art Galleries
Paintings, Etchings, Mezzotints, Prints
408 S. Mich. Blvd. Tel. Harr. 1784

HARDWARE
HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS. J. H. POWERS, 1411 E. 47th
St., near I. C. R. R.

INSURANCE
SAMUEL GRAHAM
INSURANCE
All Its Branches
443 E. 46th Street, Box 7627
175 W. Jackson Blvd. Wab. 253, CHICAGO

INVESTMENTS
GORDON B. CHASE
Real Estate and Mortgage Loans
Marine bldg., LaSalle and Lake st., Chicago

OFFICES TO LET
AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to
rent a furnished office with practitioners.
116 So. Michigan ave., Suite 1100; tel.
Randolph 4396.

TO RENT—Practitioner's hours, forenoon
only; beautifully furn. offices; rental reas.
Rm. 1400. No. American bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS
TO RENT—Nicely furnished outside room;
priv. res., all bills; very comfortable;
trans. C. Kenwood 1st, two fireplaces.
4528 Oakenwald ave. Tel. Drexel 552.

TO RENT—Pleasant room; mod-
ern; priv. family; nr. Wilson Exp. Tel.
Ray. 2001. 4743 Kenmore ave., 2nd flat.

TO RENT—Furn. parlor suite; stn. heat;
stn. heat; 1 blk. from Lincoln Park.
854 Garland ave., 2nd flr.

TO RENT—Furnished room to lady.
Divinsky 1634. 323 Beiden ave., 2nd apt.
Chicago.

LAWYERS
WILLIAM E. FREER
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
1110 Ashland Block, Chicago
Efficient Collection Department

MASTIN & SHERLOCK
LAWYERS
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

LEONARD L. COWAN
Attorney-at-Law
601 Otis Building, Chicago

FREDERICK A. BANGS
LAWYER
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MARSHALL, SMITH & FEINDT
LAWYERS
752 Otis Bldg., Chicago

DENTISTS
DR. F. W. SCHAFER
1502 Main Bldg., Tel. 5-330
2555 North Ave., 7 to 9 P. M.
Tel. Rand. 7281-7281

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5016 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2651 Chicago

DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4274
Suite 1430 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DR. O. E. ALLSHOUSE
2811 N. Clark St. Tel. L. V. 1108
CHICAGO

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON
Suite 1715, Malice Bldg., 59 E. Madison St.
Tel. Randolph 797 CHICAGO

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JEWELRY

W. K. MURRAY, Plymouth Hotel

Only North Side jeweler carrying
DERBY CROSS and CROWN Jewelry for men
and women. Also complete line of
other jewelry. Watch and jewel
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Stefano Radice, 34 Atlantic ave. Barber Brown, 308 Cambridge st. A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave. G. A. Harvey, 478 Columbus ave. R. K. Kennerly, 72 Tremont st. Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st. Jennie Marzynski, 104 Eliot st. Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington St. E. R. Richardson, 10 Franklin st. Mihard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave. EAST BOSTON

H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st. Cawthon & Co., 312 Marlboro st. Richard McDonald, 80 Marlboro st. Miss J. Anna Taylor, 208 Marlboro st.

SOUTH BOSTON Howard Frisbee, 104 Dorchester st. T. A. Kennedy, 70 West Broadway. S. D. James, 303 West Broadway.

ALLSTON Allston News Co.

AMESBURY Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER O. P. Chase

ARLINGTON Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO L. H. Cooper

AYER Sherwin & Co.

BELMONT Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE W. D. Palme, 239 Washington st.

BROCKTON George C. Brooks, 196 Main st. E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE Ames Bros., Harvard square. F. L. Beunk, 563 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON George B. Louis

CHELSEA Jas. Blundford, 128 Winnisimmet st. Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway. William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS Danvers News Co.

EAST CAMBRIDGE D. B. Shangnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE James W. Hunnewell, 207 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DOUGLASCHESTER R. H. Huntington, 499 Newbury st.

EVERETT Charles A. O'Connell, 205 Bowdoin st.

F. B. French, 434 Broadway.

J. H. McElroy, 196 Newbury st.

FALL RIVER J. W. Mills, newsletter, 41 So. Main.

FAULKNER L. M. Harcourt

FITCHBURG Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN J. W. Batchelder

FOREST HILLS James H. Littlefield, 18 Hyde Pk. ave.

GLoucester Frank M. M. M. Main st.

HAVERHILL William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HEDSON Charles G. French, 203 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

P. F. Dresser, 73 Center st.

LAWRENCE Max L. Katz

LEOMINSTER A. C. Hosmer

LOWELL G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.

LYNN B. N. Wheat, 33 Market square. F. W. Newell, 196 Newbury st.

MALDEN L. P. Russell, 88 Perry st.

MANCHESTER, MASS. H. W. Sherburne (E. & M. R. R.)

MEDFORD W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

Frank M. M. M. Riverbank ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

WEST MEDFORD N. E. Wilbur, 70 High st.

MELROSE George L. Lawrence

NEEDHAM V. A. Rowe

NEW BEDFORD G. L. Bright, 196 Newbury st.

NEWBURYPORT Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND A. S. Peter

ROSLINDALE B. N. Wheat

PLYMOUTH Charles A. Smith

QUINCY Brown & Co.

READING M. F. Charles

ROXBURY R. Allison & Co., 358 Warren st.

A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.

W. E. Hobins, 8107 Washington st.

W. E. Robinson, 196 Newbury st.

SALEM Robert Sheps, 82 Main st.

SCITUATE Al Ward, 246 Park, Winter Hill.

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Israel Zangwill Tells of Jew as World Influence

(Continued from page one)

during the recent Beiliss case, in Kiev, it did its best to unravel the extraordi-
nary chain of intrigue with which the
endeavor was made to bind the unfortunate prisoner. For the purpose of obtaining Mr. Zangwill's views, not on one solitary issue but, in so far as was possible in an interview, on the problem as a world problem, a representative of the Monitor recently asked for an interview with him, and this was kindly given by Mr. Zangwill at the office of the Jewish Territorial Organization in Portugal street.

Speaking of the attitude of the paper, which Mr. Zangwill declared, in his opinion, was the best American-printed paper he had ever seen, he took exception to the word "exploitation" which had crept into one of the articles. It is the only criticism I have to make, he said, on these articles, but it seems to me a rather rough way of explaining that the Jew, like the Christian, or any one else, lives by a process of rendering service in return for payment of some sort. As a matter of fact, he went on, the Jew exploits his neighbor by whom he lives and who lives by him. The great Jew financiers have made their fortunes just as the Christian financiers have, and they must have done this by supplying the very requirements which the Christian financier supplies. At the bottom of the world's view of Jewish finance there seems, even today, to be something of the old medieval prejudice, something of the idea that the Jew is helping his race at the expense of his Christian neighbors, whereas, as a matter of fact, he is playing for his own individual hand. Any one who, like myself, has taken a leading part in the Zionist movement, must know how impossible it is to raise adequate funds for such a purpose. When we wished to plant the Jew in Palestine, to give him a habitat of his own, it was proposed to form a company with a capital of £2,000,000. Even after all these years the capital stands at little more than £250,000, though fairly large sums have been subscribed in other ways.

Readily Assimilated

In reply to a question as to whether the Jew did not, as a matter of fact, identify himself completely with the country in which he lived, Mr. Zangwill declared that this was so, and even more so than was usually suspected. The moment anybody begins to attempt to create anything like a national movement among Jews, he becomes acutely

aware of this. The French Jew is probably more Gallic than the Frenchman, and the English Jew is probably more British than the Englishman. Not long ago a Dutch Jew, one of the leaders of Zionism, traveled through Palestine, and when he camped at night he hoisted a flag over his tent, yet, though he was in Palestine, the flag was not a Zionist one but a Dutch one.

I do not think, Mr. Zangwill went on, I have ever analyzed it like this for any one before, but my impression is

purpose—as of course he ought to be. In addition to this, you will have noticed that the national instinct always grows strongest on the frontiers; the regrettable incidents generally take place on these frontiers, and it is upon each other that nations turn their race antipathies when the atmosphere is sufficiently highly charged. Now, to the nations of the world, the Jew always represents an alien in the land. They see in the Jewish people a solid race wedge, which arouses their antipathies

of the population, as my play "The Melting-Pot" shows, whilst his instincts, as I have said, are always aroused, with the greatest ease, in support of the country in which he has made his home.

Situation in Russia

The governments, Mr. Zangwill went on in illustration of this, have known to take advantage of this universal Judeophobia for their own purposes. You will have noticed that when a government wishes to divert attention from its own mistakes, one of its commonest methods is to indulge in a spirited foreign policy. Now, in Russia, where the Jewish persecution has been most severe, it has been able to find an equivalent of a spirited foreign policy in a pogrom. It has always been easy to stir the Russian peasant up to the required pitch, and it has not been necessary to indulge in anything so dangerous as frontier incidents or anything of that nature. The Jew has supplied the necessary change of scenery for a Russian government in difficulty.

Has the Jew then, he was asked, no civil rights in Russia? Oh, yes! Mr. Zangwill said, he has rights of a sort, of a sort. That is to say, he is nominally a free agent within the pale, and the pale is a district in southern Russia as large as France. Though, however, in theory he is free within the pale, he is hedged about with innumerable restrictions. I could probably, if it were necessary, without trouble produce a couple of hundred of such restrictions. Even in the pale, he is compelled to reside in the towns and is forbidden to possess land in the villages. He is cooped up in the towns in a cut throat competition. It is true that if he does well enough in the schools he may obtain a permit to live outside the pale; but only a very small percentage is admitted to the high schools and the universities. Even those who are successful are liable to find their right to live in this or that city questioned at any moment and at every step, and again you will appreciate the enormous opportunities for blackmail which this leads to. In some respects it must be admitted, Mr. Zangwill said, with a smile, that the Russians make up for these restrictions. When it comes to conscription, for instance, the lot probably falls upon a fair larger percentage of Jews than can legally be called upon.

The end of persecution has not yet come. I sometimes think that civilization has made very little progress in that respect. Even in the United Kingdom, where the Jew is probably better off than anywhere else, the hooligan element in human nature might easily be stirred against him. Do you remember, Mr. Zangwill asked, the attack upon the Jews in Wales, only about a year ago? That is an indication of the feeling which exists nearly everywhere. It is quite true that in that instance the thing was on really a small scale, and that it was immediately suppressed, but you could rouse that feeling almost anywhere in England tomorrow, and if the government chose to wink at the rioters as the social position of the Jew is far

worse than in Europe, with the exception of Russia and Rumania.

The countries where he receives the fairest treatment are undoubtedly Italy, Turkey and the United Kingdom. In Italy, a number of ministers have been wholly or partially of Jewish descent, and this has enlisted their sympathies for the Jews. In Turkey, the fact that the Jews have so long pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for the Turk has made the Turk regard their presence favorably, and of course in Salonika, where the Young Turk party arose, they are particularly strong.

Salonica Illustration

The opportunity was a magnificent one for demonstrating the Zionist idea, and I was personally approached with a view of seeing what could be done to obtain the assent of the powers. The Times consented to insert a letter on the subject if it was sent to them, but no one in Salonika could be induced to write it. The fact was that there were three armies present in the town, and it did not require much intelligence to know who the writer of such a letter would be treated. The port eventually fell to the Greeks, and ever since then the Greeks have been endeavoring to substitute Greek commercial influence for that of the Jews. Imagine, however, the fate of the writers of the letter, if the effort to free Salonika had failed, and the Greeks on taking possession had found them still living there.

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The truth is that deep down in the Christian nature are the seeds of centuries of misrepresentation and bad teaching. To an enormous number of Christians, even in the United Kingdom, the Jew remains very much what he was to the medieval Englishman, and there are times when it seems to one

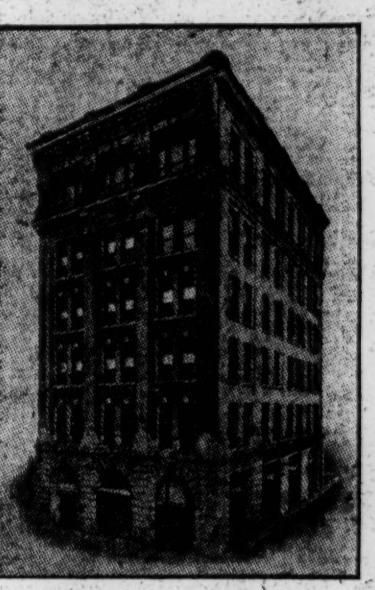
as if it would be almost impossible to eradicate the impression. Nevertheless one must not forget that education is growing even in England, and the recent appointment of a Jew as lord chief justice will not only abate anti-Semitism in England, but will have a valuable educational influence in every country of the world.

MEMPHIS BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB HAS 2500 MEMBERS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Business Men's Club of this city has commanded itself to such a large number of progressive business men that its membership has grown from a small beginning to a total of 2500, the limit placed on resident membership, which gives it what is said to be the leading position among the business organizations of the entire South and a prominent place among similar organizations throughout the United States.

It was the Business Men's Club that gathered the great waterways convention, which aims to make the Mississippi the world's greatest highway of commerce. It was the Business Men's Club that created the Tri-State fair, that already is doing so much for the agricultural interests of the Mississippi valley.

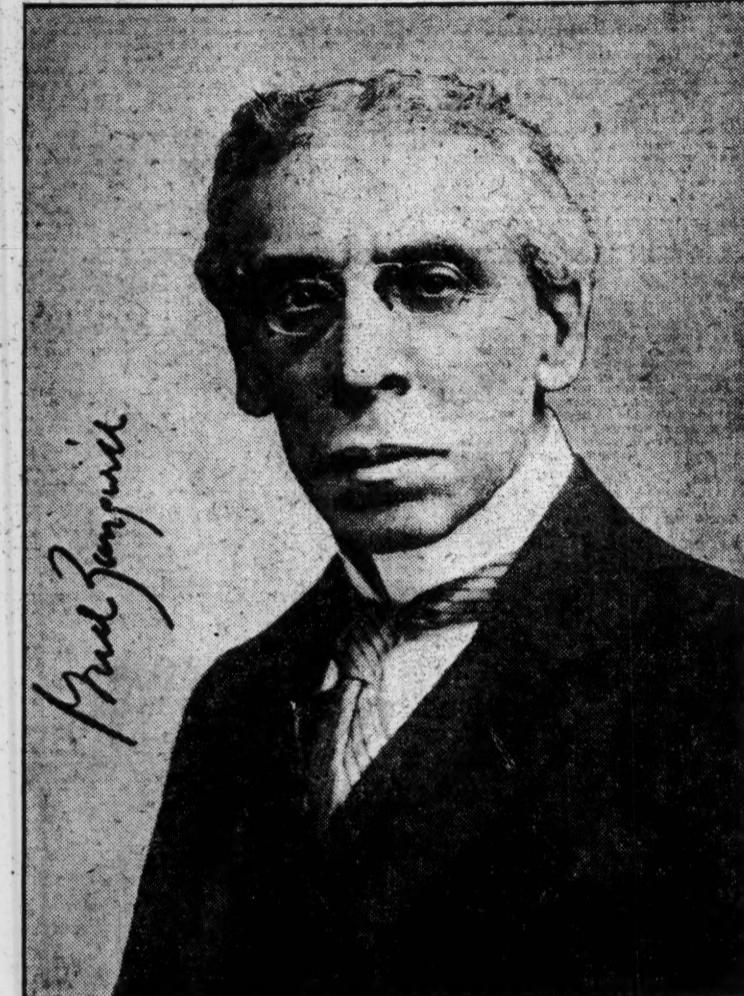
Whenever it is necessary to interest the public in any enterprise of merit the club is ready to take a leading part, whether the enterprise is social, industrial, commercial or economical. The club is a clearing house for business ideas. It is not a cotton or lumber, a merchants' or a manufacturers', nor a professional men's organization, but a comfortable club where men of all interests can meet on the common ground of social intercourse and plan for the future of the city and the future of the Memphis territory. It called together for conference lawyers and other public-



BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB

spirited citizens to devise a plan for the general paving of the city. The plan approved is now law and its operation has made Memphis a city of beauty, as well as prosperity.

The home of the Business Men's Club is a handsome steel structure, fireproof throughout.



(Copyright by Elliott & Fry)
ISRAEL ZANGWILL

that the different nations, always conscious of using their resources for promoting the interests of their countries, cannot free themselves from the belief that the Jew is actuated by the same

in the interior as the people of another country arouse them on the frontiers, and this leads to attacks upon the Jews. As a matter of fact, the Jew is never a solid wedge, he is quite a liquid part

of the population, as my play "The Melting-Pot" shows, whilst his instincts, as I have said, are always aroused, with the greatest ease, in support of the country in which he has made his home.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUSINESS MAN (27), college education, factory and sales experience, desires responsible opportunity. RICHARD W. KELLY, 3200 Arch st., Philadelphia, 20.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, collector, door man, willing to travel, wanted by manager of 45. C. C. SPRAGUE, 619 W. 182d st., New York. Tel. 1348 Audubon. 24.

EXPERIENCED CUTTER AND FITTER of apparel, garments wanted position; highest references from first class houses in New York city. JOSIAH MANTALTO, P. O. Box 315, Hoboken, N. J. 24.

GARDENER, head superintendent; thoroughly experienced; professional; roses, lilies, other flowers; excess all cut; side work on gentleman's estate. D. J. MAHONEY, 3100 Broadway, New York. 21.

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by German American; 34; state particulars by German American. GEORGE KAISER, 435 W. 41st st., New York.

HARDWARE SPECIALTY SALESMAN, desires one or more specialties of merit to be introduced to the hardware and kindred trades. United States or Canada; acquainted with New England, New York and Pennsylvania. H. W. HASKINS, 1205 Glenwood rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. 27.

MANAGEMENT of select hotel, institute, school or private estate wanted by experienced northern couple; good salary or salary and commission; references exchanged. A. GARDNER, manager, 1821 Park, N. W., Washington, D. C. 31.

OFFICE MAN (24), over 5 years' experience, thoroughly familiar office details and correspondence, desires New York position with advancement; best references. VICTOR E. BROWN, 378 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.

PORTER or elevator man—situation desired in first-class office building, apartment house or hotel; would act as valet or bell boy; married with family; references exchanged. WILLIAM RUDD, 60 W. 140th st., corner 5th and 6th avs., New York. 20.

SALESMAN, experienced, energetic, mid-Atlantic, wants position in New Jersey territory; can sell various lines; of good proposition immediately. ROBERT WYNKOOP, Secaucus, N. J. 27.

SILK SPINNER, Yankee. Peterson, 10000 spools of silk; 16 years in business; head spinning, underbowl. BROWN, 223 Fourth st., Union Hill, N. J. 25.

STENOGRAPHER, owning typewriter; thoroughly experienced, desires position; references. MRS. H. SMITH, 553 Bainbridge st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 27.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position; has knowledge of all details of office work; references. A. L. SCHAUER, 3005 Jansen av., Cincinnati, Ohio. 25.

SECRETARY, CHAPERONE OR MANAGER, DESIRING HOUSEKEEPER—Refused woman with poor references. R. BENTLEY, 112 W. 125th st., New York. 27.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position; has knowledge of all details of office work; references. A. F. ROBERTSON, 122 W. 130th st., New York. 27.

SECRETARY—Housekeeper situation 14 family of 1 or 2; go anywhere. MARY MORRIS, General Delivery, Buffalo, N. Y. 25.

YOUNG MAN (24), 8 years' experience, good references (2½ years as bookkeeper in New York hotel), desires similar position; references. EMILY CRISP, 29 E. 20th st., New York. 20.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires position; some executive ability; experienced in hotel clerical work and handling drivers and chauffeurs; satisfactory references. A. F. ROBERTSON, 122 W. 130th st., New York. 24.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires position as foreman in a large manufacturing concern in the traffic department; eastern city preferred; experienced. NEILSON B. ASH, 10 N. Pearl st., North Park, Ill. 24.

YOUNG MAN (24) wishes to establish himself with accounting department of large concern; several years' banking experience also advanced bookkeeper. EDWARD ARSHOG, 626 53d st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 30.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Lady of refinement, good taste; cheerful and good traveler. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 331 W. 85th st., New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CARETAKER, lady wants situation as maid, maid of honor, chamber maid, etc.; references. M. E. ROYALE, 73 W. O'Reilly st., Kingston, N. Y. 24.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER or housekeeper; maid; woman well situated and capable; good references. MRS. KATHERINE H. WRIGHT, 7830 Main st., Hollensburg, Philadelphia, Pa. 27.

DAY WORK wanted, laundry or cleaning; no competitor; young woman; references. TINA COOPER, 100 E. 11th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 27.

CARPENTER, caretaker or helper; good references. LILLIE ETTINGER, 485 Court st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 27.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; years of experience, principally legal work, also good switchboard operator; good references. MARY E. TURNER, 500 Madison, Chicago. 25.

CHURCH ORGANIST, band and orchestra leader; would like to locate West or somewhere else; good references. JOHN S. RICHARDSON, 2000 Grant, Frankfort, Ky. 25.

CHEMIST, wanted; good references. MARY E. TURNER, 500 Madison, Chicago. 25.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, 25, married, with present employer 15 years; good record; above capacity in the work; good references. M. J. SMITH, 4745 Kenmore av., Chicago. 25.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, 25, married; good references. MARY E. TURNER, 500 Madison, Chicago. 25.

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Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Several interesting real estate transactions that have been in the course of adjustment for days, and in some cases, weeks, are understood to be so near the closing point that announcements may be looked for with confidence almost any day between now and the first of the year.

One of the deals just consummated concerns the estate of Israel A. Ratshesky et al owners of a parcel number 23 Staniford street, corner of 52 to 56 Green street, which was purchased by Charles Harris. There are two brick buildings, one of which is 3½ stories and the other is 5 stories in height, covering a total of 2100 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$41,600 and \$29,200 is carried on the land.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a three-story swell brick dwelling by Max Perlinsky, owner of premises 36 South Huntington avenue, near Coburn street, formerly known as 347 Heath street, Roxbury. This estate is assessed for \$4,600, and the 1610 square feet of land carries \$100 of that amount.

Dorchester property owned by James D. Henderson has been sold. This is a two-family frame dwelling and 4059 square feet of land. Total taxed value \$4,000 and of this amount \$1200 applies on the land. Isabel M. Carter is the new owner.

Another dwelling house to change hands was owned by Frank C. Cox and bought by Julia A. Mahoney. Consisting of a frame building on 1924 square feet of land. All valued for taxes at \$2,500, including \$500 on the lot. It is located 50 Moseley street, near Columbia road, Dorchester.

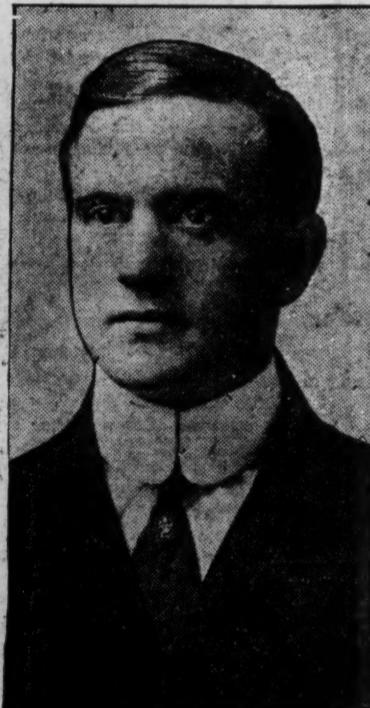
BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order given:

Crawford st., 20, ward 21; L. Golden, F. A. Norcross, brick and storage. Buttons st., 16, ward 24; Nathaniel R. Perkins, Jr., P. H. Sears' frame dwelling. Stratford st., 186, ward 23; Bertha N. Chase, J. T. Hutchinson's frame dwelling. Columbi rd., 340, 353, 357, ward 20; Arthur Douse, James T. Beckwith's frame dwelling. Concourse st., 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, ward 25; Arthur Deuse, James T. Beckwith's frame dwelling. Riverview rd., 16, ward 25; J. J. Prendeville Co.; frame storage.

JAMES A. HATTON THIRD ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

JAMES A. Hatton, former state senator of Charlestown, was sworn in as third assistant United States district attorney at the federal building today.



JAMES A. HATTON

ceremony was performed by Deputy Clerk A. D. Grandison.

Mr. Hatton will fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Daniel A. Shea to be second assistant, and will receive \$1600 a year.

HEINZE SECURITY CASE IS REOPENED

Judge Sheldon of the supreme court has allowed an amendment to the bill brought by F. Augustus Heinze, the copper magnate, against A. D. F. Adams and other brokers to recover \$600,000 in securities that he pledged with Mr. Adams for loans of \$300,000. The original bill was based on a theory of conspiracy and the amendment which reopens the case is on the ground of conversion.

The defendants named in the amendment are Frank W. Mason, Arthur A. Potter, doing business as P. W. Mason & Co., Charles P. George, Harry L. George, Lemuel E. Domelman, David E. Gould, William Bloom, Henry H. Love and Charles A. Day.

SAYS HE STARTED FIRES

QUINCY, Mass.—Herbert Whittaker of 17 Hamilton street, Wollaston Park, who told the metropolitan park police he had started six of the seven incendiary fires in Squantum, will be arraigned in court today. He says a Neponset youth started the seventh fire yesterday.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Israel A. Ratshesky et al. to Charles Harris, Staniford and Green st.; q. \$1. Merton M. Sturz et al. to Frederick M. Linton, Jr., of Arundel, 100 Marshall and Creek st.; Brimner, Chestnut and Byron st.; q. \$1.

Merton M. Sturz et al. to Willoughby H. Sturz, Jr., of Arundel, 100 Marshall and Creek st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Thomas J. Kennedy et al. to Margaret A. Bee Ward st.; q. \$1.

Thomas J. Kennedy et al. to Katherine A. O'Connor, Goodwin st.; q. \$1.

E. F. Giblin to City of Boston, D. st.; q. \$300.

ROXBURY

Michael H. Murphy, m'tge, to Francis Normile, Linden av.; d. \$4725.

Francis Normile to Anna G. Norton, Linden av.; d. \$1.

Max Perlinsky to Max Aaron, Heath st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

William H. Cowen to Everett B. Wallace, Blue Hill av.; q. \$1.

William F. Bryan to Morris Rothstein, Cones st.; q. \$1.

Morris Rothstein to Nicholas Isaacson, Cones st.; q. \$1.

David H. Henderson to Isabel M. Carter, Newport st.; q. \$1.

Sarah E. Murphy to Julia M. Bergman, Revere st.; q. \$1.

Frank C. Fox to Julia A. Mahoney, Moseley st.; q. \$1.

Agnes A. Fox to Argus Real Estate Agency, Woolson st.; q. \$1.

William L. Sellon to Theodore Kuhlman, Traut st.; rel.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Frank E. Morseto Ralph F. Whitehead, Main st.; q. \$1.

John D. Baderick to Isaac Teinebaum ex-Bunker Hill and Ferrin st.; q. \$1.

Marie C. Fitzgerald to Marie C. Fitzgerald, Main, Henley and Warren st.; d. \$300.

CHELSEA

Anna M. Derby to Ida Goldstein, Williams st. and Cedar pl.; q. \$1.

Charles L. Williams to Melvin B. Breath, Crescent av.; w. \$3000.

Mary A. Atkinson to Allen Atkinson, Congress av.; w. \$1.

Augustus C. Huber to Charles H. Croath, Charles H. Croath, Cary av., Marlboro st. 4 lots; q. \$1.

Charles H. Croath to Augustus C. Huber, st. Clark, 1st floor, Cary av., Marlboro st. 4 lots; d. \$1.

Harriet W. Crowell to Jacob Levinsky, Bloomingdale st.; q. \$1.

Edeline P. Morris to Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Revere Beach Parkway; rel.; q. \$1.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Frank S. Fracker, Winthrop st. and Parkway; rel.; q. \$25.

REVERE

Emma L. Thurston, m'tge, to George O. Thurston, Proctor av.; d. \$600.

SCHOOLS UNDER STATE HEALTH BOARD IS PLAN

Representative Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater, Progressive, today filed a bill giving to the state board of health authority to establish and enforce "reasonable minimum rules and regulations" for the examination of school children. Authority is likewise given to local boards of health and school committees to make additional rules and regulations, providing that they do not conflict with those of the state board.

At present under the school physician act of 1906 the state health board is authorized to prescribe tests of sight and hearing while the local school authorities are given jurisdiction in the matter of details of examination. The Chandler bill would make the local authorities subordinate to the state board of health and give the latter wide latitude in the regulating and enforcing of physical examinations in schools.

Measures of a similar purport have been rejected by the Legislature in the past on the ground that it is unwise for the law-making body of the commonwealth to delegate to a state board semi-legislative powers.

Q. A. SHAW PETIT, JUROR

Quincy A. Shaw of Boston, president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, has been drawn as a petit juror in the criminal session of the United States district court and summoned to appear for duty on Jan. 6.

COMBINATION BUOY SOUGHT

Marine pilots, captains and owners are advocating the replacing of the whistling buoy near the Graves lighthouse by a combination gas and whistle buoy. A petition is being circulated.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Bringing 20,000 feet of piling, the British schooner B. B. Hardwick, Captain Trahan, went up to a berth at Cambridge today from Plympton, N. S., to discharge.

Although only two vessels tied up at

T wharf today with catches of fresh groundfish, the slips are pretty well crowded with vessels that have arrived during the past few days and remain in port for the holiday. Crews have been granted shore leave and are spending a few days with their families. Today's arrivals: Steamer Breaker 36,800 pounds, and schooner Elk 42,000. The Breaker also had 1000 soles, 6000 scrod and 30 halibut, while the Elk also had 400 halibut. Quotations per hundred-weight to dealers were lower today, as at this season people are looking to turkey and game for their menu. Prices: Steak cod \$6.75, market cod \$4, haddock \$6.75, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.50 and cusk \$2.75.

Up at Gloucester the fishermen are preparing for the holiday and all the shore boats remained in port today. The gill netters hauled in 175,000 pounds fish, mostly pollock, and most of which sold for splitting. A few of the gill netters put to sea again to bring in a catch tomorrow morning.

Arrivals at Yarmouth (N. S.) are reported today as follows: Schooner Albert Lutz 8000 pounds haddock, 3000 mixed fish, and schooner Dorothy Snow 22,000 haddock and 800 mixed fish.

Among the passengers sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Santa Marta, bound for Kingston, Jamaica, Colon, Panama and Santa Marta, Colombia, were many New England tourists including H. Batterson, Miss Marie Buckley, William Coehran, M. Doherty, William Glidden, Amos W. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Knight, Harry Norris, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Powers, L. Powers, Miss H. Powers, Paul Somer and J. V. Seitz of Boston, Miss Edith L. Perkins of Hart-

ford, Conn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23—Arrd,

strs Matilda Weems, Baltimore via Georgetown; Huron, Jacksonville, and left for New York.

Sailed, str Howard, Boston; Mannia H. New York.

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GEOGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 23—Arrd str Cherokee, New York via Wilmington, N. C.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 23—Arrd strs Apapahoe, New York; Somerset, Baltimore; Roumanian Prince, Manchester; schr Richard Lenthincum.

Sld, str Onondaga, Boston; Carib, Boston; Wm P. Palmer, New York; schr Rachel W. Stevens, Baltimore.

KEY WEST, Dec. 23—Arrd, str San Marcos, Galveston and left for New York; Olivette, Havana and left for Port Tampa.

Strd, str Mascotte, Havana.

MOBILE, Dec. 23—Arrd, str Belize, Veliz; Tunstall, Rio Grande; 'Nubian'; Veracruz and Tampico; barth Ethel Clark, Havana; schr Wilma Gertrude, Caibarien.

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Stock Market Closes Strong After Irregular Session

TRADERS ARE INCLINED TO BE CAUTIOUS

Uncertain Tone Developed in Securities Markets and Prices Show Some Irregularity—Speculation Not Encouraged

BOSTON & MAINE UP

Stocks developed an uncertain tone in the early trading today. Opening prices were about the same as last night's closing. During the first sales price changes were mixed with the tendency mostly to a lower level. A stronger tone developed at the end of the half hour.

It was pointed out that basic conditions were such as not to encourage heavy speculative buying at this time, even though improvement in sentiment was apparent. Much money will be needed for financing purposes both in this country and Europe, and it is held that for this reason the banks will not encourage much buying of securities at present.

Small transactions in Boston & Maine on the local exchange advanced that stock 2½ points during the early sales. The copper stocks showed good improvement.

Canadian Pacific developed distinct weakness toward midday. It opened up ¾ at 211, moved up to 211½ and then sold down to 208¾. Norfolk & Western also was weak on the fear that the Pennsylvania would be obliged to part with its holdings in that company. After opening off ¾ at 103½ it dropped to 100%. Goodrich was up ½ at the opening at 19 and sold well above 21 before midday. The preferred opened up ¼ at 78 and rose a point higher. Reading was active and strong. It opened up ¾ at 166% and advanced to 167¾.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine opened up 1½ at 43, went to 44 and then receded a point. American Telephone opened off ¼ at 122½ and sold up to 123½. Good gains were made by Superior, Wolverine, U. S. Smelting, Tamarack, Mohawk and American Zinc.

Further upward progress was made in the early afternoon. The reading issues were particularly strong. At the beginning of the last hour the general market was strong.

DUPONT POWDER BOND OFFERING

WILMINGTON, Del.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company is offering common stockholders right to subscribe to 6 per cent income bonds of Hercules Powder Company at 85 and interest, in amounts equal to 10 per cent of present common stock holdings. Subscriptions are payable 10 per cent Feb. 1, 30 per cent Aug. 1, 30 per cent Feb. 1, 1915, and 30 per cent on Aug. 1, 1915.

Under dissolution du Pont company retained \$2,250,000 of Hercules' company's bonds and \$1,500,000 of Atlas company's and distributed equal amounts to its common shareholders. The present offering, if fully subscribed, will leave a little over \$300,000 of Hercules bonds in du Pont treasury.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS
PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 38, Cambria Steel 49½, Electric Star Bat 46½, Gen Asphalt pf 73½, Lehigh Nav tru 84½, Lehigh Valley 77, Pennsylvania Steel pf 60, Philadelphia Co 40, Philadelphia Co 39, Philadelphia Rap Tr 18%, Philadelphia Tract 81, Union Tract 45, United Gas Imp 83½.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED
LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent today.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND CINCINNATI: Fair tonight; Thursdayunsetled, probably fair; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON: The U. S. weatherman predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight; Thursdayunsetled; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

The storm central in the Ohio valley Tuesday has moved eastward and is centered off the New England coast, with lowest pressure at Nantucket. The pressure is now low over the northwest and the northern Pacific slope and is high in the remaining districts. Much unsettled weather with widely scattered rain. It is colder in the British Northwest, temperatures ranging from zero to 18 below. Temperature changes are otherwise of little importance.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 40°/12 noon 41
Average in Boston yesterday, 42.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany 38 New York 38
Buffalo 36 Philadelphia 44
Chicago 36 Pittsburgh 38
Denver 40 Portland, Me. 32
Des Moines 30 St. Louis 50
Jacksonville 64 St. Louis 50
Kansas City 30 Washington 34
Nantucket 48

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:12 High water,
Sun sets 4:25 8:11 a.m., 8:50 p.m.
Length of day, 9:404

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	21½	21½	21¼	21½
Allis-Chal Mfg Co	8½	8½	8½	8½
Amalgamated	72½	74	72½	73½
Am Can	29½	30½	29½	30½
Am Can pf	89½	90½	89½	90½
Am Cities	36	36	36	36
Am Smelting	62½	63½	62½	63½
Am Sugar	107	107	106½	106½
Am Tel & Tel.	122½	123½	122½	123½
Anaconda	25	25½	24½	25½
Atchison	94	94	93½	94
Atchison pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
Bald Loco	39½	39½	39½	39½
Balt & Ohio	91½	92½	91½	92½
Balt & Ohio pf	80%	80%	80%	80%
Beth Steel	30	30	30	30
Beth Steel pf	68	68	68	68
Brooklyn R. T.	88½	88½	88½	88½
Butterick Co.	25%	25%	25%	25%
Can Pacific	21	21½	20½	21½
Case Thru M. Corp.	91	91	91	91
Cent Leather	27	27	26½	26½
Cent Leather pf	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ches & Ohio	59½	60½	58½	60½
Chi & St Paul	100½	100½	99½	100½
Chi & St Paul pf	135½	135½	135½	135½
Chino	38½	39½	38½	39½
Chi & G West	11½	11½	11½	11½
Chi & G Wpf	28½	28½	28½	28½
Chi & N West	12½	12½	12½	12½
Col Southern	26½	26½	26½	26½
Con Gas	130	130	130	130
Con Prod	9½	9½	9½	9½
Del & Hudson	151½	151½	151½	151½
Erie	28½	29½	28½	28½
Erie 1st pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
Gen Electric	140	140	140	140
Gen Motor	76½	76½	76½	76½
Goodrich	19	19	19	19
Goodrich pf	78	78	78	78
Gir Nor Orv	24½	24½	24½	24½
Gt No of	126½	127½	126½	126½
Gt No 80p pd	128	128	128	128
Harvester of N. J.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Inspiration	14½	15	14½	15
Inter Mer.	15	15½	14½	15
Inter-Mer. pf	60½	60	60½	60
Int Paper	8½	9	8½	9
Int Paper pf	38	38½	38½	38½
Int Pump pf	18	18	18	18
Kim Co	24½	24½	24½	24½
Kresge Co	19½	19½	19½	19½
Leigh Valley	153½	155½	153½	155½
Mackay Cos	77½	77½	77½	77½
Mackay Co pf	65½	65½	65½	65½
Mac Petrol	45½	46	45½	46
Miami	21½	22½	21½	22½
Missouri Pacific	72	73½	72½	73½
Mt St P & St S	125	123½	121½	123½
N Y R & M pf	9½	9½	9½	9½
Nevada Con	15½	15½	15½	15½
N Y Central	91½	91½	91½	92½
N Y N H & B.	72½	73½	72½	73½
Nort & West	103½	103½	100½	101½
North Amer.	68	68	68	68
Northern Pac.	109½	109½	109½	109½
Ont & West.	27	27	27	27
Pac Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½
Pac T & T	27½	27½	27½	27½
Pennsylvania	108½	109½	108½	109½
Pitt Con	19	19	19	19
Pitt Coal	87	87	86½	86½
Press St Cr.	25½	26½	25½	26½
Pulman	153	153	153	153
Quicksilver pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
Ray Con	18½	18½	18½	18½
Reading	166½	170½	166½	170½
Rep 1st 8	20	20	20	20
Rep 7 & S pf	81	81	81	81
Rock Island	13½	13½	13½	13½
Seaboard A. L. pf	45%	45%	45%	45%
Seaboard Rock	180	180	180	180
Southern Pac. Int. Cfs	5½	6½	5½	6½
Southern Ry	23½	23½	23½	23½
Studebaker	17½	18½	17½	18½
Studebaker pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
St. L. & S F	4	4	4	4
St. L. & S F 2d pf	7	7½	7	7½
St. L. Soul.	20½	20½	20½	20½
St. L. Soul. pf	56½	56½	56½	56½
Tenn Cooper	30½	30½	30½	30½
Texas Coop	120	120	120	120
Third Ave	41	41	41	41
Twin City RT	105½	105½	105½	105½
Union Pacific	155	155	155	155
U. S. E. C. & L.	15½	15½	15½	15½
U. S. Rubber	56½	56½	56	56
U. S. Rubber pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
U. S. Steel	106½	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Steel pf	59	59½	59½	59½
Uah Copper	49	49½	49	49½
Var-Car Chem.	28	28	28	28
Watash pf	2½	3	2½	3
W. Maryland	34	35	34½	35
Western Union	6½	5½	5½	5½
Westinghouse	65	65	65	66
W. L. E.	4%	4%	4%	4%

*Ex-dividend.

STANDARD OIL OF KENTUCKY CASH DIVIDEND

LOUISVILLE—Directors of Standard Oil Company of Kentucky adopted a resolution providing for payment of a cash dividend of \$200 a share, payable Feb. 14, 1913, to stockholders of record Jan. 31. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 31 to and including Feb. 14. Directors provided further that the \$2,000,000 increased capital stock of the company be offered to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 31, at par in proportion to the stock then owned and that stockholders be authorized to pay for the same by applying the cash dividend just declared.

The secretary of the company, upon receipt of such subscription and agreement for application, shall issue to stockholders amount of new stock coming to them. Official notice has been mailed to stockholders by Secretary Steidle. Every stockholder will be entitled to twice the amount of stock held in his name Jan. 31.

DIVIDENDS

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Great Northern Railway declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable Feb. 2.

National Security Bank declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1.

World's Movements in Finance, Trade and Industry

HEAVYWEIGHTS ARE OPENED AT RELATIVELY LOW PRICES

Manufacturers of Domestic Woolen Goods Prepared to Compete Energetically With Importers — Wool Trade to Enter Upon New Year in a Hopeful Way

Openings of several domestic makes of heavyweight fabrics at relatively low prices, compared with those asked a year ago, have been a feature of the past week's trade developments, indicating that American manufacturers of woolen goods are prepared to compete most energetically with importers for new 1914 fall business.

The close of the year finds members of the wool trade generally in a somewhat more hopeful attitude than they have manifested for some time past. December has been a month of renewed interest in the wool stocks on hand, due to the fact that uncertainty regarding the amount of wool available and the extent of competition in offerings by importers of foreign clips has been eliminated to some extent by developments since the new tariff went into effect.

Currency legislation by Congress also seems to be received with more favor than had been anticipated in business circles throughout the country, and this has had a reassuring effect upon the larger industrial enterprises, which contemplate the coming year with renewed hopefulness in a possible revival of manufacturing activity.

If the renewed optimism of the current month is justified by events of the first quarter of 1914 there will be good reason to hope for a better trade outcome for the year as a whole than any one a few weeks ago dared to predict. This would help the wool trade immensely.

There is no doubt, as was pointed out previously in summaries of the situation, that wool and manufactures thereof are not menaced by surplus stocks. A normal demand in the next 12 months, therefore, should bring to all branches of the trade a fair degree of activity.

Such a demand is contingent, of course, upon reasonable measure of confidence in business stability, but there are signs of a disposition to give the new legislation of the present administration a fair trial, and to accept the situation, making the best of it, even in quarters where it has appeared most likely to bear heavily upon the interests affected.

It is practically certain now that Boston wool receipts for 1913 will be ap-

proximately 225,000,000 pounds, compared with about 360,000,000 pounds for the previous year. Even conceding that much more wool than usual has gone direct from primary markets this year to the manufacturers, the statistical "gap" is upward of 100,000,000 pounds, which means that the wool merchants have been hard hit in volume of business, as well as in profits of the year on actual transactions of that period.

Considerable domestic wool remains unsold in leading American markets, but there is surprisingly little pressure to sell. Prices are pretty well maintained on all ordinary lots of territory clips, as well as on pulled and scoured stock, and fleeces continue to retain their firm tone.

The openings of fall goods naturally are accompanied by inquiries in the local wool market for the stock that will be needed in the filling of orders. Purchases are also in progress to meet such requirements as well as to enable the mill men to fill repeat orders for delivery earlier in the year.

Territory wools are in good demand and have been moved in several instances in larger lots on individual transactions than for some time previous. Similar reports come from dealers in pulled and scoured stock. New York also notes largely increased sales of pulled wools lately in that market, carpet manufacturers taking a fair proportion of the lots changing hands.

For fine staple territory the quotation is still around 52@54c, secured basis, while fine and fine medium cloth wools bring 45@50c, secured basis. Fine washed delaine will fetch 26@27c, and Ohio XX and above 25@26c.

Foreign wools are not neglected, although they have not as yet proved to be very strongly competitive, compared with domestic offerings. The quotations run about as follows:

Australian, Sydney 70's to 80's, 32@34c; half-blood, 30c; three-eighths blood, 30c; Victoria 70's, 33c; super warp, 30c; Adelaide, 60's, 29c; Geelong 64's to 70's, 43@45c; New Zealand 30's to 40's, 29@30c; 40's to 44's, 28@29c; Buenos Aires, high quarter-blood, 24@26c; quarter-blood, 22@23c; Lincolns, 21@22c; Montevideo fine, 28@29c; three-eighths blood, 27@28c; quarter-blood, 25@26c.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PRIOR LIEN BONDS AT LOW PRICE

NEW YORK—Northern Pacific's prior 4 per cent bonds are now selling lower than they did in the panic of 1907. The low record for that period was 93%.

When a banking house is planning to invest any considerable amount of capital in a railway bond issue, an expert is employed to inspect the property. If the report is thorough going, the expert demands a large fee. Outside of James J. Hill, there is probably not a man in the country today who knows the Northwest better than W. P. Clough, chairman of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Clough began railroading in the Northwest as a young man. The country from St. Paul west to the Pacific coast is as familiar to Northern Pacific's chairman, as Broadway is to old New Yorkers.

Only a few years ago, Northern Pacific's chief executive returned from a thorough going inspection trip which took him over every mile of the company's right of way. He did not make that trip in the interest of a banking house, but merely as part of his regular duties.

"Northern Pacific," he said, "is in better shape than it has ever been and I doubt whether there is a better line of 6500 miles of railroad in the country."

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—The total supply of cotton in the United States for year ending Aug. 31, 1913, was 16,225,734 running bales, counting round as half bales and including linters, of which 225,400 bales of 500 pounds each represent net imports. Of this total, 5,826,330 bales, or 35.9 per cent, were consumed in this country; 8,800,968 bales, or 54.2 per cent, were exported; while 1,598,438 bales, or 9.9 per cent, remained in the country at the close of the year. Mill consumption of cotton in United States for 1913 was the largest in the history of the country. On the basis of the consumption during the past year stocks in manufacturing establishments on Aug. 31, 1913, represent about a seven weeks' supply for the American mills.

Number of cotton spindles designed primarily to spin cotton was 32,149,617, a net increase during the year of 366,938 spindles. Of this number, 33,519,766 were active, exceeding number for the previous year by 941,238. Massachusetts leads all other states, having 11,075,084, or 34.5 per cent of the total for the country.

Of the total quantity of domestic cotton exported during the year (8,800,968 bales) 3,559,258 bales, or 40.5 per cent, went to the United Kingdom; 2,404,307 bales, or 27.3 per cent, to Germany; 1,022,642 bales, or 11.6 per cent, to France; 460,490 bales, or 5.6 per cent,

to Italy, and 1,318,170 bales, or 15 per cent, to all other countries.

Value of cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported during fiscal year 1913 amounted to \$53,743,977, a new high record. More than one half is accounted for by exports of cotton cloth, valued at \$30,668,284. Value of cotton goods imported during year amounted to \$63,035,983.

Estimated number of active cotton spindles in the world for year ended Aug. 31 is 143,398,860, an increase of 37,717,000, or 35.7 per cent, since 1900. Of the total, 55,653,000, or 38.8 per cent, are in the United Kingdom; 31,520,000, or 22 per cent, in the United States; 11,186,000 in Germany; 9,213,000 in Russia; 7,400,000 in France; and 6,084,000 in India. The total mill consumption of cotton for the year is placed at 21,542,000 bales. United States, with 5,786,000 bales, leads all other countries; United Kingdom, with 4,440,000 bales; second, Germany, with 1,800,000 bales; third,

GRAND TRUNK

Grand Trunk has purchased plant and 10 acres from Chicago, New York & Boston Refrigerator Company on the south-west side. Sale includes 825 cars.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM

NEW YORK—California Petroleum Corporation reports net before depreciation for November \$173,557; for 11 months \$1,942,209.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT ON BUSINESS

Various Opinions Entertained as to What Industries Should Expect—Determination to Restore Competitive Basis

SOME PENDING SUITS

NEW YORK—Representatives of large corporations are not inclined to venture an opinion as to whether, or not the statement of President Wilson relative to helping business means a change in front of the part of the administration.

A representative of one of the largest corporations in existence stated that opinions should be reserved until the government's policy in anti-trust legislation was definitely settled. President Wilson's statement is by no means taken as an indication that he is to let up in his efforts to break up combinations supposed to be in restraint of trade.

One manufacturer says that corporations under suspicion should take the initiative; go before Attorney-General McReynolds and ask for his opinion as to what should be done. If the attorney-general's plan meets with the approval of alleged offending corporation, then it can dissolve. On the other hand, if the attorney-general's views do not satisfy the corporation, it must stand suit.

A representative of one corporation

against which suit for dissolution has been started says that his company has been ordered to effect a thorough dissolution, but that the carrying out of such a plan could not be effected without disaster to shareholders and bondholders.

Therefore this company will put up a strong defense with an effort to keep its various subsidiaries intact.

"President Wilson," said he, "is determined to restore business to a competitive basis, and he had this idea in view when he issued his statement in connection with the Telephone dissolution. I interpret it to mean that while the President is aware of the depressed condition of business, he believes that solid foundation cannot be established unless dissolutions are effected whereby various branches of trade can be put back on a competitive basis.

"Wholesale dissolutions, even though voluntary, would undoubtedly cause a great deal of disturbance to commerce and finance. The wisdom of going back to where we were 10 or 15 years ago, a process which would undoubtedly mean increased costs, is questionable, particularly with Germany and other nations making extreme efforts to expand their business under government protection and cooperation."

Among suits against industrial com-

paines already under way are included those against American Sugar Refining Company, United States Steel Corporation, International Harvester, United Shoe Machinery Company, Eastman Kodak Company, Corn Products Refining Company, American Thread Company, Eastern States Lumber Dealers Association and American Can Company.

Among corporations against which

actions are admitted to be under consideration are American Smelting & Refining Company, Cotton Seed Oil Company and suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to force segregation of Pennsylvania's Steel holdings.

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NEW ENGLAND RAILWAYS AND THEIR FUTURE

Student of Situation Says Ultimately Conditions Will Right Themselves, but That Abuses Should be Corrected

SOME B. & M. LEASES

NEW YORK—George B. Leighton, for years a student of the railway situation, especially in New England, says that for the present everybody in New England is willing to put up with a less efficient service, that ultimately operating conditions will right themselves, and patrons of the New Haven will have as fast trains and as long non-stop runs as any in the world.

Mr. Leighton continued: "The New England situation will be of service to the general railroad problem if its present extremity results in correction of three important abuses.

"The first is the absurdity of laws relating to issuance of railroad stock at a price set by a state board which does not study the properties, but merely averages the market price. Countless people bought Boston & Maine and leased lines stock on such a basis.

Second, enough criticism has not been made of the outrageous practice of the government in paying the roads for carrying the mails. It is gratifying to see that the postoffice department is interested in investigating this hardship.

"Third, the time is coming when if the public expects expensive terminals, it must pay at least a part of the extra expense. I am informed that practically all passenger earnings on the New Haven from Bridgeport west are consumed in the road's proportion of the original estimate, leaving in the ground as of June 30 of this year \$0,819,807.

In the new acreage prospected there has been located more than a million tons of high-grade rock, which will command a premium. More than half of the original acreage purchased is unprospected, and as it immediately adjoins the prospectured territory, it undoubtedly holds a large tonnage of rock.

In October, 1910, your company acquired all the capital stock of Florida Mining Company, which owned more than 3300 acres in Polk county, adjoining the property of Prairie Pebble Phosphate Company. This property has since been taken over in fee by your company and contains a deposit of high-grade rock, analyzed from 72 per cent to 90 per cent bone phosphate of lime. Since October, 1910, to June 30, 1913, there have been mined 202,000 tons, leaving as of that date, in the ground 7,090,316 tons.

At the present rate of mining, the proven tonnage of phosphate rock on approximately one half of the acreage owned or controlled by it in Florida, expected to be in the future, is unprofitable, and as it immediately adjoins the prospectured territory, it undoubtedly holds a large tonnage of rock.

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In October, 191

Leading Events in Athletics Princeton Leads at Chess

CONTEST TODAY FINAL ROUND OF BIG CHESS PLAY

Harvard Meets Yale While Columbia Plays Princeton—Orange and Black Is Now in Lead in the Standing

SOME GOOD MATCHES

	STANDING OF THE COLLEGES	Won	Lost
Princeton	5	3	
Harvard	4½	3½	
Columbia	3½	4½	
Yale	3	5	

NEW YORK—Harvard meets Yale and Princeton faces Columbia today in the final matches of the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess Association at the Murray Hill hotel. Princeton is now leading in the standing with 5 points to 3; Harvard coming next with 4½ to 3½; Columbia third with 3½ to 4½ points, and Yale last with 3 points to 5.

Tuesday's matches saw some fine contests and found Princeton supplying the big upset of the meet to date by defeating Harvard 2½ to 1½. The success of the Tigers was due in a large measure to a victory by Carter at a moment when his supporters had given up the game as lost.

Columbia's team made amends for the indifferent showing against Harvard in the first round by beating Yale by 2½ to 1½ points. Ehrlich and Kerkus won their games, the latter, like Carter, being somewhat fortunate, as at one time a draw would have been agreeable to his side. Yale scored at the fourth board and drew at the first.

Currier of Harvard scored against Captain Jarman of Princeton in a close pawn ending, lasting 60 moves, in which the former managed to queen his pawn just in advance of his opponent. The conditions of Jarman's victory in the first round were exactly reversed.

Princeton enjoyed a bit of good fortune at the seventh table, where Carter defeated Beers in 45 moves. The latter played excellent chess all the morning until, after 40 moves, he appeared to have his adversary at his mercy. At that stage he made an unfortunate capture of a pawn with his knight. It was an ill-considered maneuver, and he lost a rook in consequence.

In the afternoon session Princeton clinched the victory over Harvard through the victory of Chamberlin over Washburn in 45 moves. The game was fairly even until the ending, in which each player had a knight and pawns. Chamberlin, however, had his king placed to a better advantage, besides having placed a passed king's pawn. This told in his favor.

A long struggle between Stockton and Winkleman ended in a draw after 61 moves. The summary:

COLUMBIA VERSUS YALE

	COLUMBIA	VAYLE	
Boards			
1—H. E. Ladd	1½	B. Beach	1
2—D. F. Ehrlich	1	A. Quarles	0
3—D. F. Kerkus	1	G. A. Job	1
4—J. M. Bird	0	T. A. Lightner	1
Total 2½	Total 1½		
Columbia played white on boards 1 and 2. The openings: 1. Ruy Lopez; 2. King's gambit; 3. Giuoco piano; 4. Queen's pawn.			

HARVARD VERSUS PRINCETON

	HARVARD	PRINCETON	
Boards			
5—B. Winkelman	1½	K. Stockton	0
6—F. M. Currier	1	G. W. Jarman, Jr.	0
7—D. M. Beers	0	E. S. Carter	1
8—W. M. Washburn	0	W. B. Chamberlin	1
Total 3½	Total 1½		
Princeton played white on boards 1 and 2. The openings: 1. Scotch gambit; 6. French defense; 7. Evans gambit; 8. four knights opening.			

THE RECORDS TO DATE

	PRINCETON	HARVARD	
Boards	Won	Lost	
Stockton 1½	1	Winkelman 1½	1½
Jarman, Jr. 1	1	Currier 1½	1½
Carter 1½	1	Beers 0	2
Chamberlin 2	0	Washburn 1	1
Total 5	3	Total 4½	3½
COLUMBIA	YALE		
Leede 1½	1½	Beach 1½	1½
Ehrlich 1	1	Quarles 0	2
Kerkus 1	1	Job 1	½
Bird 0	2	Lightner 1	½
Total 3½	4½	Total 3	5

NOTRE DAME ON YALE SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN—Yale's football schedule for 1914, which has been tentatively decided upon, through not officially announced, will include some important changes from the schedule of the past season, the most notable being the addition of Notre Dame to the list.

It is several years since Yale has figured in an intersectional battle with a western eleven, but the unusual expenses next season, due to the opening of the Yale bowl, have led to an invitation to Notre Dame, and the Indiana University has agreed to accept. The game, according to present plans, will be played at New Haven on Oct. 17.

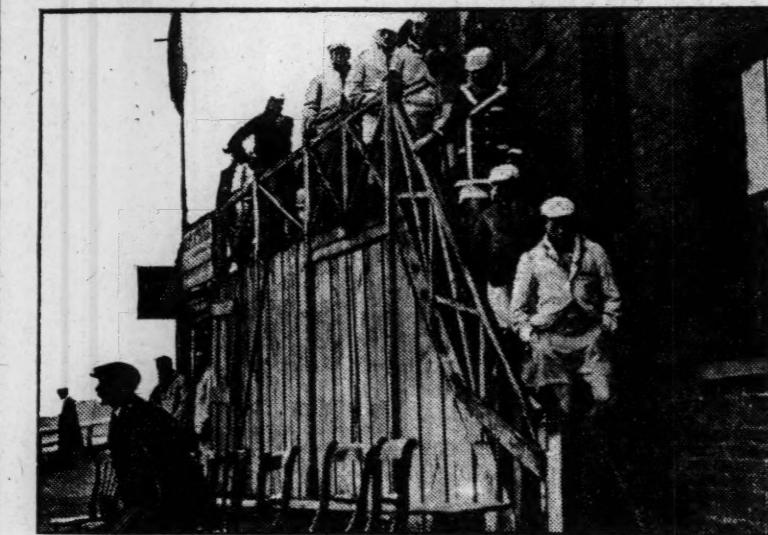
SIDELINE NOTES

Coach Brooks of the University of Pennsylvania eleven is said to be in favor of numbering the players next fall.

It is stated at Philadelphia that the University of Michigan will probably play at Franklin Field Thanksgiving day next year.

YALE SEVEN BEATS CORNELL
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Yale defeated Cornell at hockey here Tuesday night by a score of 3 to 2.

PREPARING FOR BIG ENGLISH RACE



(Copyrighted by Sport & General)
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TRIAL EIGHTS AT ELY

The crew leaving Appleyards boathouse

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The recent trial eights for places in the Cambridge boat indicated that the standard of rowing at that university has improved very much of late. Without doubt there will be keener competition for a chance to represent Cambridge than there has been in the past.

Practise starts on Jan. 9. Swann, Clark, Buxton and Tower of old Blues are expected to row and among those in the running for the vacant places are P. C. Livingston, R. Gould, K. G. Garnett, H. W. C. Vines, A. Swann and J. A. Ritson. Livingston and Gould both rowed in the Head of the River crew last June and also in the Jesus "Grand" eight at Henley.

COLLEGE HOCKEY TITLE WILL REST WITH FOUR TEAMS

Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell Looked Upon as Best Sevenes in Championship Run

NEW YORK—It was announced Tuesday by the polo association that at a recent meeting initial steps were taken toward preparing for the international match against the English challengers next summer. Candidates for the team and mounts for the players were discussed, and among other things it was decided to begin preliminary practise on April 1. The Georgian Court field at Lakewood was again named for that purpose, George Gould having renewed his offer to the association.

Among those who attended the meeting were Harry Payne Whitney, J. H. Groome, Charles Wheeler, R. L. Agassiz, William A. Hazard, president of the polo association, and H. L. Herbert, secretary.

The matter of getting together suitable mounts was placed in the hands of a committee of four, composed of Louis A. Stoddard, Malcolm Stevenson, J. H. Groome and William A. Hazard.

It is further announced nothing had been heard from the English polo authorities since the challenge arrived.

Two new clubs were elected to membership, the Chagrin Valley C. C. of Ohio and the Thousand Island Polo Club, with Edward S. Burke and A. G. Miles as the respective delegates.

NEW YORK—It was announced on which probably will rest the title. The first match of the series will be played at the St. Nicholas rink Jan. 10 by Princeton and Cornell. The final match comes Saturday, Feb. 21, and will be played only in case of a tie in which Yale, Harvard and Princeton may figure.

Yale and Princeton are scheduled for their first game in the new rink at New Haven Jan. 28. If it cannot be played there on that date the match will be

played in the St. Nicholas ring, in this city. Neither Columbia nor Dartmouth, the teams which, with Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell, comprise the Intercollegiate Hockey League, have a part in the announced series.

Columbia will meet Dartmouth at the Dartmouth carnival Feb. 12, and the Blue and White will probably also have two games with Cornell. No contests have been announced, however, for Dartmouth outside of the one with Columbia.

The schedule of college championship games is as follows:

Jan. 10—Princeton vs. Cornell at New York; 28—Harvard vs. Princeton at Boston; Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven; 31—Yale vs. Princeton at New York.

Feb. 14—Harvard vs. Princeton at New York; 17—Princeton vs. Cornell at New York in case of a tie; 21—Yale vs. Harvard at New York, or Yale vs. Princeton at New York, in case of the tie.

THE RECORDS TO DATE

	PRINCETON	HARVARD	
Boards	Won	Lost	
Stockton 1½	1	Winkelman 1½	1½
Jarman, Jr. 1	1	Currier 1½	1½
Carter 1½	1	Beers 0	2
Chamberlin 2	0	Washburn 1	1
Total 5	3	Total 4½	3½
COLUMBIA	YALE		
Leede 1½	1½	Beach 1½	1½
Ehrlich 1	1	Quarles 0	2
Kerkus 1	1	Job 1	½
Bird 0	2	Lightner 1	½
Total 3½	4½	Total 3	5

THREE BOSTON A. A. ATHLETES NOT TO COMPETE

W. H. Meanix, Carl Gram and R. W. Atwater Debarred From Junior Championships

W. H. Meanix, Carl Gram and R. W. Atwater of the Boston A. A., who were to be entered in the junior athletic championship meeting of the A. A. U. in Brooklyn next month, cannot compete, according to Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the A. A. U.

G. V. Brown, the athletic manager of the B. A. A., wrote to Mr. Sullivan to see if these men would be eligible and he received word Tuesday that the rule prohibits any winner in the New England intercollegiate, New York state intercollegiate or other sectional championships from competing in the junior championships.

The fact that the men were winners in the N. E. A. A. U. championships would bar them. Meanix won the 440-yard and hurdles in the Maine intercollegiate and Atwater and Gram were winners in the N. E. I. A. A.

H. F. Mahoney of the B. A. A., who ran second to J. A. Powers in the mile at the N. E. A. A. U. meeting, is beginning to show fine speed. The club will enter him in the 1000-yard at the junior championships. Wyman, Green, Hinney and Connor may also be sent to those championships by the club.

J. A. GILMORE IS EVASIVE ON THE DEAL FOR TINKER

CHICAGO—President J. A. Gilmore, of the Federal League and also head of the Chicago Club of that organization today refused to confirm or deny the report that he had offered J. B. Tinker a contract calling for \$40,000 for three years to manage the Chicago team.

Gilmore promised to make public his list of managers for the young organization on Monday. It is believed that the Federal leaguers count upon getting Tinker before the end of the week unless the Brooklyn club offers the ex-Cincinnati leader more money.

Tinker freely admitted today that he had received an offer from the Federal leaguers and intimated that he might accept if Brooklyn did not make him a more satisfactory offer.

WANDERERS DEFEAT PILGRIMS

The Wanderers Hockey Club of New York defeated the Pilgrim A. A. of Boston, in their inter-city hockey match at the Boston Arena, Tuesday, 5 goals to 4.

YALE WRESTLING TEAM DEPENDING ON ITS VETERANS

Novice Meet Fails to Produce Any New Material Which Indications Varsity Possibilities for This Winter's Big Events

SIX INSIGNIA MEN

NEW HAVEN—Judging from the work shown in the novice wrestling meet, prospects of turning out a championship wrestling team at Yale this winter will depend upon the veterans as the new material does not appear to be of varsity calibre at the present time. While all of the novice bouts were marked by fast, close wrestling, there was little brilliant work, and but two or three men made good record. In the 139-pound class Bales, a freshman, made a good showing, but it is exceedingly doubtful if he will be of use in that position so long as C. L. McIntyre '15 of last year's team is eligible.

On the whole, the most acceptable showing was made by H. V. Kohler '14 in the 175-pound class. Kohler, a freshman, showed his forte lay in medal play. To this, however, does not mean that none of the three yachts will be seen in Massachusetts, as the Gardner-designed boat which is being built for A. S. Cochran at South Boston will be tried out alone a few times in Massachusetts bay, and the craft from George Owen's design, which is being built at Bath, Me., for the syndicate headed by E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia and George M. Pynnon of this city, will be tried off Bath.

This decision is causing considerable disappointment in Massachusetts bay, as the yachtsmen of that locality had hoped to see the three boats in action in at least one trial event. This, however, does not mean that none of the three yachts will be seen in Massachusetts, as the Gardner-designed boat which is being built for A. S. Cochran at South Boston will be tried out alone a few times in Massachusetts bay, and the craft from George Owen's design, which is being built at Bath, Me., for the syndicate headed by E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia and George M. Pynnon of this city, will be tried off Bath.

These remarks are the outcome of a conversation which I had at Walton Heath with a very eminent critic. I referred to Moran's want of experience in medal play, expressing my belief that his forte lay in medal play. To this, however, does not mean that none of the three yachts will be seen in Massachusetts, as the Gardner-designed boat which is being built for A. S. Cochran at South Boston will be tried out alone a few times in Massachusetts bay, and the

THE HOME FORUM

WOMAN'S LEGAL STATUS IN JAPAN

FROM the beginning of Japanese history to the introduction of Chinese civilization, women occupied a very high place in Japan and filled positions of importance and honor in state, religion and household. Several empresses at different times ruled the empire. The greatest lights in the world of pure Japanese literature are both women—Murasaki Shikibu and Sei Shonagon. Their superb productions, "Genji Monogatari" and "Makurano Soshi," are strong proofs of a large measure of liberty and of high position in society enjoyed by women of the time. It was chiefly the Confucian doctrine of the three obediences: Obedience, while yet unmarried, to a father; obedience, while married, to a husband; obedience, while widowed, to a son, that changed the primitive state of comparative freedom and independence of woman. Buddhism and feudalism contributed also to place women in an inferior position and state of dependence.

Many Americans assume that women still occupy an inferior position in Japan under the law. But this is not true, asserts a writer in the bulletin of the

Device Sustains Tone of Wind Instrument

Richard Strauss, in his "Festliches Praeludium," recently performed in Chicago and New York, has made use of a new device known as the "aerophor," by means of which a tone may be sustained by a wind instrument for an almost indefinite length of time. The Harvard Musical Review cites Robin H. Legge, who describes it as a kind of pump, which is "simplicity itself, for it consists merely of a bellows worked by the foot of the player, which is connected with the wind instrument by a length of rubber tubing. By means of this tube and bellows any note or series of notes may be sustained or played for just as long a period of time as the player may desire. That it is no toy is clear from the enthusiasm in its behalf of such men

as Richter, Strauss—who calls it epoch-making, and states that its inventor, Mr. Samuels, has opened up by its means an entirely new field for orchestral technique—Siegfried Wagner, Nikisch, Balling, Mengelberg and others of the truly great.

Power in Bible Truths

That the truths of the Bible have the power of awakening an intense moral feeling in man under every variety of character, learned or ignorant, civilized or savage . . . that they send a pulse of healthful feeling through all the domestic, civil and social relations; that they teach men to live right . . . and to seek each other's welfare . . . that they teach man to aspire after a conformity to a Being of infinite holiness . . . are facts incontrovertible . . . as the demonstrations of mathematics.—Francis Wayland (1850).

SERVING ONE ANOTHER IN LOVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO THE world at large the idea that we are to forgive our enemy seventy times seven or love our neighbor as we love ourselves appears to be so far beyond present accomplishment as to admit of only a relatively practical application. As long as we believe that God is Spirit man is a material finite being, governed by human passions, the teaching of Jesus appears to be difficult of attainment, but when we are once awakened to the fact that man is wholly spiritual and that he lives in a world governed by God's laws, his relations to his fellow beings are regarded from a totally new standpoint.

It has been granted to the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy to set forth afresh to this generation the practical meaning and spiritual significance of the life of Jesus of Nazareth and to help many people to that understanding of God which makes the commandments a living force. She has shown in the Christian Science textbook that "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 316). With a spiritual perception which enabled her to see the true facts of being, Mrs. Eddy has made evident that the teaching of Jesus is for all time; she has given mankind a clearer understanding of God as ever-present Love, and has shown that the pathway from matter to Spirit, from death to Life, is eternally available through Love.

The love which we are called upon to exercise toward God and our neighbor is, as Mrs. Eddy makes plain, a very different thing from mere mortal affection, however pure and deep such affection may be. —William Cullen Bryant.

Washington's Deeds

Washington . . . commands by his integrity, by his justice. He loved power, by instinct and strong government by reflective choice. Twice he was made dictator with absolute power, and never abused the awful and despotic trust. The monarchic soldiers and civilians would make him King. He tramped on their offer and went back to his fields of corn at Mt. Vernon. The grandest act of his public life was to give up his power; the most magnanimous deed of his private life was to liberate his slaves.

Questions in English

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

How Marbles Are Made

Some kinds of marbles are made out of a very hard sort of stone that is cut into small square pieces. These are thrown, 150 at a time, into the marble mill. This is a flat stone with a great many furrows in its face, which all run down into one center. A block of oak of the same size as the stone is made to revolve on the stone while water flows over it. This with the edges of the furrows causes the little squares of stone to be ground round and round together until they are all of them rounded. All their angles are broken off by this grinding process. Nothing is left but the perfectly symmetrical central core of the stone which slips and slides about. It cannot be ground any smaller because every particle of it is made round. This is why the marbles are almost always perfectly round. They look as if they had been made in a mold. Of course glass marbles are made differently and so are some of the curiously colored ones. One of these simple marble machines can turn out 20,000 marbles a week.

Picture Puzzle

THAT'S WHERE WE SAW
THE GREAT
BLAZE IN
THE CELE-
BRATION OF
JULY 4th

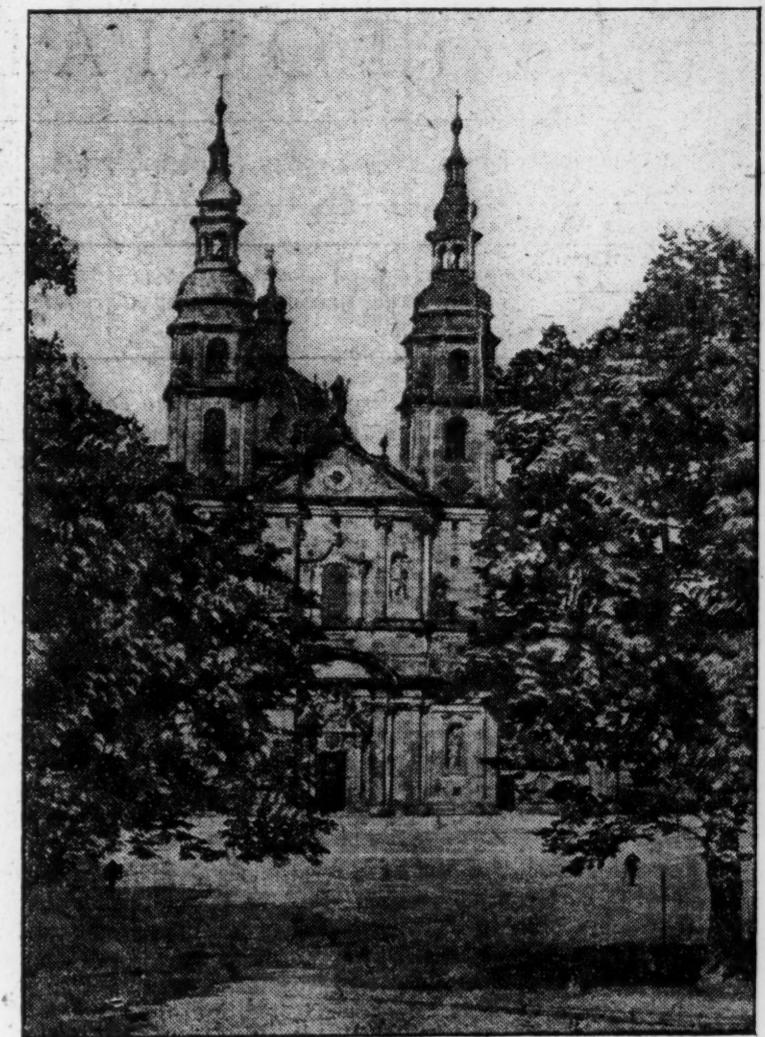


What part of a house?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Pump.

Queen Victoria and Correct Pronunciation

Queen Victoria would have sympathized, the Daily Chronicle (London) says, with the aims of the society formed under the presidency of the Poet Laureate to foster a higher general standard of pronunciation. "The Queen says gold open, not goold." Lady Lyttelton writes to her daughter from Buckingham Palace in 1830. "Also Rome open, not Roome. Also Prussia in my way (she was accustomed in childhood to the other way), rhyming to Russia. When she became Queen, being very anxious to pronounce right, she asked the Ministers, about the word, and they decided in my way; the Duke of Wellington also, and her Majesty complied. She is particularly pleased at being reckoned an authority about accent, and takes great pains about it."

FULDA CATHEDRAL, HESSEN, GER.



(Reproduced by permission)

THE once famous Benedictine abbey of Fulda was founded in 744 by the Englishman, St. Boniface, who earned the title of the "Apostle of Germany." It was at one time a great center of learning and in the tenth century its abbot was made primate of all the abbeys of Germany. At the beginning of the eleventh century, however, the monastery had to be reformed and from that time onward its importance steadily de-

creased. The present cathedral stands on the site of the former abbey churches.

It was built in 1704-12 on the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, its length being

324 feet and its dome being 108 feet high. In it there is a very interesting old statue of Charlemagne, while under

the choir is the crypt of St. Boniface which dates from the eighth or ninth century and was originally a part of one of the earlier churches on this site.

Mirabeau as an Orator

Speaking of the marvelous eloquence and power of Mirabeau, M. Barthou, former prime minister of France, in his biography of that great man, says: "It was when he owed nothing to anybody that Mirabeau rose above himself and was really incomparable. His improvisations, in which he poured all the ardor of his fiery soul, flung torrents of flame into the Assembly. Then he would put his whole soul into words, and become tumultuous, vibrant and pathetic, scornful and menacing, impetuous and ironical, without ever losing his self-possession amid the passions he let loose, and roused and appealed at his will. He would overpower his hearers, overwhelm their rancor, reduce to silence all impatient jealousy and rival ambitions. All were subjugated and spellbound. According to Barnave, no man of his time could approach him, and no orator, ancient or modern, has ever surpassed the force and beauty of his talent."

Unpoetic Name

The poet, N. P. Willis, once made a journey to the crest of the Alleghenies to peer over and see what was on the other side. He hoped, as he says, to "hang his hat on the evening star," and was much disgusted to find that the highest point at that place was called "Cranberry Summit."

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We cannot get away from the great books of the world.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

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CALIFORNIA LONG PASSED AS ISLAND

HOW darkly the early explorers groped around the shores of the two American continents is revealed in records of their time. Not only did they long suppose that they had touched on an unknown shore of Asia, but that the whole lay of the land was quite different from what it really was. Even when the colonies that became the United States were set off some of them were given a westward reach to the Pacific ocean without the slightest notion that this would make a colony 3000 miles wide.

Cortez spoke of the island of California, for example, and a map published in 1622 shows it as an island, with the Mar Vermejo lying between it and sometimes an island, according to the "Nuevo Mexico." The description says state of the tide!

church is not a congregation attending on a Sunday service. It is the living of the people. It is in this life of love and service where America is showing herself essentially religious. There is selfishness and materialism, to be sure, but the ideal of human brotherhood, of pity for the weak, the discernment of the essential right of every man to his quota of joy, this is not a materialistic idea and its workings in the land of the west show that at heart this is still the land of religious ideality.

Religious forms may be changing, for they are never religion. As when Christianity came to the world the old religions were dissolving and the whole world was full of moral and intellectual unrest and seeking, so now the very things which some people see as signs of decadence or loss are really the forerunners of a period of great religious revival, so Mr. Black foretells. Before the reformation a similar restlessness and change of thought existed. Indeed the period before the reformation Mr. Black thinks especially like that of the present hour. For it was then largely new learning that stirred men to discontent with all formalism, and above all the new knowledge of the Bible.

Gasoline From Oil Waste

Much of the gas produced from the oil wells of Oklahoma is wasted, but where this "casing-head" gas is found to be rich in gasoline several plants have been installed for the extraction of the gasoline. This has become a considerable industry, as there is a ready sale for the product. At the close of 1912 there were 12 of these plants in operation, compared with nine at the close of 1911.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 24, 1913

Tomorrow, Dec. 25, will be generally observed as Christmas day, and the day's editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

Canadian View of Parcel Post

A WESTERN Canadian contemporary, commenting upon the reported large profits in the operation of the United States parcel post, takes what we believe to be the proper view of the subject. It might be said that it is a view which harmonizes with that taken by this newspaper recently with regard to United States postal development and expansion. The hope is expressed by our Canadian contemporary, that is, that in Canada there may be no encouragement of the idea of using the parcel post to create a surplus for the postoffice department. It is conceded that there may be branches of the service now reporting deficits to which some of the receipts from parcel transmission might legitimately be applied, but that effort in general should be directed toward improving the service rather than toward drawing profits from it.

This is putting the matter rationally. Such reasoning is applicable to both countries alike. For the United States it may be said that public opinion will favor, first of all, improvement of the postal service until it is brought up to the very highest standard. All employees should be adequately compensated. The hours of labor should be reasonable. Every possible appliance that will make for expedition of the mails should be secured. The railroads which carry the mails should be justly compensated. The utmost efficiency should be required and rewarded.

If, on top of all this there are evidences of a surplus, rates should be lowered. It was never intended, nor is it now desired, that the postoffice shall be a money-making concern. It is for the accommodation of the public, and this accommodation should be general and thorough and constant. Low rates are desirable, everything else being equal, but perfection should come first.

Naming the Federal Reserve Board

HAVING aided materially in shaping the basic principles of the new United States banking and currency law, President Wilson is now confronted by the grave duty of naming the superior officials who will give it effect. This choice he will make while on his coming deserved vacation in the South. The ardors of a congressional session producing two large constructive statutory enactments, on which the executive's thought and will have been deeply stamped, have caused a natural demand by the President for lessening of the tension. He wants to go apart and think before he begins to will again.

To find men who will take the places on the federal reserve board, men who have the requisite technical knowledge of banking, who are used to planning administratively on large lines and who at the same time are free from sectional, professional or class prejudices, is not to be an easy task. For some men who are eligible, acceptance would imply considerable sacrifice of annual income, despite the comparatively large salaries determined for the appointees. To such persons the President must appeal on the ground of duty. Nor will he, we think, be disappointed if he thus appeals. Men show an unexampled willingness just now to aid the state in righting itself and in gaining control of those powers that belong to it but that of late have been lost to selfish interests, personal and corporate.

That a large majority of the national banks will come under the new law seems likelier than it did a month ago. The attrition of open debate, committee room conference and interviews of financiers with congressional leaders has so shaped the final form of the law that the banking fraternity cannot carp at it or with propriety evade it.

Next Comes the Automatic Scrubber

MODERN invention has lightened woman's work. While there is still much need of improvement in some of the vocations open to her, it is impossible to look back far without realizing that great progress has been made in the matter of substituting machinery for manual labor in those tasks and callings to which tradition and custom assigned her. The spinning wheel and the loom passed out of her province almost completely while the last century was still in its teens. Running water took the place of the town pump supply. The cooking stove came into use. Tom Hood would probably never have written his "Song of a Shirt" had he known of the results to follow from Elias Howe's discovery that an eye could be put in the point of a needle. It is a question whether the hydrant, the cooking stove or the sewing machine did most in the past toward bringing about the liberation of womankind from drudgery, but that this liberation was not complete is seen in the fact that drudgery calling upon inventive genius for elimination remained for many years longer a portion of woman's lot.

There was the washing, for instance, and the ironing. In the estimation of many housewives, worse still, there was the sweeping. It is possible in these days to dispense with all of these as they presented themselves in other days. There are washing machines, there are electric irons and there are vacuum cleaners. All housekeepers are not supplied with these as yet, but such devices will soon be as common as the ordinary utensils of the day. The important thing for the present is that they are now available. Running water, the kitchen range, gaslight, the sewing machine and so on, were all luxuries and possessions of the few for a time; they are now necessities and within the reach of the many. It will soon be so with the latest household labor-saving devices, and to these is to be added, so we understand, a scrubbing machine.

It might be said that millions of women have scrubbed their way down through the ages. Even within recent times it was part

of a woman's routine to do the scrubbing when she had nothing else pressing upon her at the moment. In the times when travel was rougher, when roads were dustier and muddier, when boots were kept more untidily—when everything was "brought in from the street" to bare floors—women who would be neat in their housekeeping scrubbed early and late. There is no occasion for so much home-scrubbing now, but it is still called for in public and quasi-public buildings, and doubtless a machine that will do the work as well as scrubwomen on hands and knees will mean another step forward. The scrubbing attitude is not of the enlightened twentieth century. If it be asked, How about the future of the scrubwomen—will not they suffer from the destruction of their occupation?—an answer will be found in the experience of all who have apparently been similarly superseded. Machinery has not diminished human opportunity; it has increased it. The scrubwoman will find another and a better calling. It is right that she should emerge from drudgery, that she should rise from her hands and knees, and because this is right a place commensurate with her capabilities already awaits her.

EVEN a fleeting rumor that one of the ports of New England is to lose a considerable item of commerce and another New England port is to gain it is sufficient to cause a stirring of the trade bodies of the losing city to get at the truth and to discuss ways of guarding against the loss or of recapture. Whatever prove to be the facts in this instance, it indicates the presence of a rivalry that presents an interesting question as to what should be the policy of these cities by the sea. Are they to be competitors to each other's injury or to a common benefit?

The outlay of millions of dollars now being made for harbor improvements is a token of the enterprise of the cities, in which the states are partners and even the national government shares. It is capable of being treated in each instance as a local affair or it may be accorded a wider value, as a part in making all the harbors that offer possible advantages available and attractive for commerce. The activity of Portland, Providence and New London, omitting Boston from consideration for a moment, is both a tribute to the men interested in the commercial development of each of them and an assurance of their getting some share, and a commensurate one, in ocean traffic. Is it to be supposed that the gain of any one of them is, in the course of years, to be the loss of the others, or one that will not be offset as the others enlist some new contribution to their business?

There is an occasional showing of an uncomfortable feeling towards Boston in one and another of the rival ports. Boston's position is hardly in doubt. It has come to its present prominence through a process of years, a combining of natural advantages with resolution to make them count. It has no more occasion to resent an occasional showing of rivalry than it has to place any obstacle in the way of other ports making the most of their respective opportunities. Recent interchange of visits by the representatives of the commercial bodies of the port cities has gone far to demonstrate that there is no other wish among those who really speak for them than that there shall be a development, at every point, of the highest possible readiness to handle great traffic and the fullest possible effort to secure it.

New England may properly regard itself as a unit. It is set apart geographically and its interests are closely interwoven. Its advantages as a great station for the commerce that flows in and out of the country are not to be defeated. Its own industrial development is inseparable from the provision of good ports of entry and export. But it may expect to miss its due in growth if, by an unhappy chance, it lets neighborhood jealousies occupy it in place of united work for the development of all its resources. What would be the happiest outcome of the new interest in commercial advance is to have the several ports showing themselves rivals in the best meaning of the word. Their rivalry is possibly constructive and possibly injurious, as all rivalries are. But let each of them stand out for all the trade it can gain while not obstructing or begrudging any gain that naturally accrues to another. Such a situation alone holds the promise that the entire group may come into its rightful possession and prominence in the world's trade.

Trade of the Great Stores

AN ARTICLE in the Monitor discussing the enormous business done by the great retail establishments of the United States in this period serves to emphasize in another and an eloquent way the strides which the country has made within half a century. It is easily within the memory of many when the dry goods "palaces" of the principal American cities were about one tenth of their present size, when the proprietor of the retail dry goods establishment doing a business of from five to ten millions a year was recognized throughout the nation as a "merchant prince." Fifty years ago there was practically no conception of the extent to which the retail dry goods or department store has since been developed. Fine establishments there were in every large city, but their floor area, the number of their employees, the volume of their business, were in most cases small in comparison with the showing that is made today.

Of course, the growth of the retail dry goods or department trade will be attributed mainly to the growth of population, doubled in the period under consideration. But there have been two other operating factors—increase of wealth and refinement of taste. Of themselves, population and wealth would not account for the character of the retail expansion. They would have forced growth, but they would not have compelled the architecture, the conveniences, the accommodations, the luxuries now identified with the retail trade in its larger expression. There has been tremendous growth in public taste as well as in public wants and needs. The retail stores of today are civic adornments. They are marts of trade in the highest sense. It is not going too far to describe those of the first rank as international expositions of the industries and the arts, or to say that they not only stimulate but reflect the culture of the people.

A REPORT to the effect that a dealer in secondhand battleships is prospering nicely will surprise nobody who has followed the first cost of these vessels and their subsequent junk appraisement.

WITHIN a generation American clubdom has seen rapid multiplication of university clubs in the largest centers of alumni residence. Alumnae of women's colleges also are similarly organized in a few cities, and will see to it during coming years that, as fast as opportunity offers, woman like man shall gain from the human contacts and social attrition provided by these little federations of persons liberally educated. A "university club" has the defects of its virtues. Providing a meeting place for graduates of many institutions on a parity of standing in all parts of the country, it does much to challenge and defeat the assumption of superiority by alumni of the dominant local university. This is an admirable democratic result worked out within a field of restricted operation. Fusion of graduates of the inland college and of the Atlantic coast urban university is an excellent fruit of the club idea. But if the product of the fusion is only an intensive interest in the club, or in the colleges and universities from which club members come, or in life as narrowly viewed by academic men, the outcome is far from as noble or inspiring as it might be.

Realizing this peril of undue concentration on self and on class interests the University Club of Atlanta, Ga., has proffered its services to the commonwealth as a leader in a state educational awakening. It is summoning to the task not only its own members but also all college graduates, "interested in their alma maters, in education and in Georgia." Such initiative, regardless for the moment of its outcome, seems to us admirable. The venture as such must at once force widespread discussion of the place of educated men in a democracy, and of their peculiar obligations in the light of their talents.

FROM points in the country as widely separated geographically as New Rochelle, N. Y., Hastings, Neb., and Toledo, O., news has come to the Monitor in the last fortnight of a sort which goes to show that the community "clean-up" movement is rapidly winning over the women's clubs. We have already touched editorially upon the civic activities of the women of New Rochelle. In Hastings the assistance of schoolboys has been obtained by the club women and the result of the campaign thus far carried on against dirt is pronounced "satisfactory beyond expectations." An unusually interesting passage in our report from this city is that which tells of the presentation of a handsome flag to the ward in which the most effectual work was performed. In Toledo, it appears, the plan is to have the city policed by the club women, with a captain in each ward and a patrol for each of the fifteen precincts, from 175 to 200 women being employed in this way. The patrol women would report to their respective ward captains regarding general conditions in the streets, alleys, backyards, vacant lots; the fall of soot, garbage removal, and so on.

In the three communities named, the clean-up movement, it should be understood, is simply the material expression of a moral undertaking of much deeper import. To quote from the Hastings report: ". . . the ladies having the movement in charge rejoiced over a clean city, but more than all over the spirit of civic cleanliness and civic righteousness that was inspired in these future citizens"—the schoolboys enlisted in the cause. It is recognized in each of the cities referred to, as it must be recognized everywhere, that a community should enter upon a campaign for civic reform, so to speak, with clean hands. The city that is unclean physically is not properly prepared for the carrying on of a struggle looking to its moral uplift. Cleanliness promotes cleanliness. Clean streets, alleys, backyards and vacant lots constitute certainly an incentive, if not an inspiration, to clean living.

It seems to us that the club women of the country could not well engage in a work that is more needful or more promising than that involved in the "clean-up" movement. The results obtained under intelligent management are seen to be tangible, prompt and impressive. They lead to results of still greater value to the community. It is not difficult to see how a few years of well-directed labor on the plan followed by either New Rochelle, Hastings or Toledo would go far toward actually eliminating what is squalid from any city, small or large, and in substituting for it those evidences of neatness, taste and culture which stamp and distinguish always the self-respecting neighborhood.

REPORTS from Tokio indicate that the subsidized marine interests of Japan, already winning business in European and Asiatic waters with their finely appointed craft, are bent on increasing direct trade with the Americas following opening of the Panama canal. This was explicitly announced as a next step by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at its recent annual meeting. Agents of this line have recently been inspecting the Atlantic seaboard cities of the United States, and now comes the announcement that Boston is to be the terminus of a line that will have New Orleans, Philadelphia and New York for way stations when once the canal is navigable. Boston, in its present era of commercial renaissance, naturally is finding satisfaction in this decision, as it will give the city not only a direct shipment route to the far east but also link it with southern ports for coastwise trade by a line that can act independently as to rates.

Japan is not without critics who question the net economic profit of the vast subsidy system by which the nation, in so short a time, has built up such an imposing national marine. The pros and cons of that proposition we will not now discuss. What is beyond dispute is that the policy of a nationally supported marine enables its administrators to act with a celerity and strategy not equaled by officials of the shipping lines that are without state aid when confronted by some such epoch-marking and revolutionary event as the union of the two oceans.

Shippers formerly dependent on British or German vessels for transport of their goods in Pacific waters have profited by the competition set up by Japan. The same outcome on a lesser scale will follow this new venture into Atlantic waters.

THE time one might spend on studying the income tax rules might be more profitably spent in acquiring a taxable income.

Spread of Women's Clean-Up Movement

Promoting Japan's Commercial Ambitions